THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH MARCH.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA as President of the Central Text-Book Committee, Bengal, has recorded a learned minute on the transliteration of historical and geographical proper names. We regret we cannot give the minute *in extenso*, but we reproduce the rules he recommends. He thus begins his minute:

Sixteen years ago the Calcutta School Book Society adopted, at my suggestion, a set of rules for the rendering of foreign proper names in vernacular primers on geography. The rules, however, were never published, and no advantage was derived from them. The evils I then complained of have since greatly multiplied. No two books agree with each other, and none corresponds with any given map or atlas. This discordance cannot but be a source of much trouble to schoolboys. In many otherwise good text-books even Indian proper names are most frightfully misspelt. In a small primer which was lately sent to me for examination and report, I found between 20 and 30 such names misspelt on a single page. I cannot conscientiously recommend such books for school use, yet as most of, if not all, our primers are similarly circumstanced, if they be rejected the work of vernacular education would be brought to a deadlock. I propose, therefore, that a set of rules be framed and published for general information, with the intimation that a year after its publication no work on geography will be selected by the Central Text-book Committee which would not conform to those rules.

Dr. Mitra recommends, 1stly, that proper names be invariably transliterated according to their native sounds, and never translated; 2ndly, that in transliterating every attention should be paid to the powers of the Sanskrit letters; 3rdly, that common names, such as river, isthmus, &c., be always *translated* and joined, when necessary, with proper nouns in Samasa. When case affixes are necessary they should be taken from the Bengali language. Derivatives from proper nouns should be formed according to the rules of Bengali grammar. 4thly, that in writing Indian names the strictest attention should be paid to approved pronunciation and spelling, and vulgar corruptions avoided. And lastly, that the technical terms be uniform throughout, and when practicable, taken from the Calcutta School-Book Society's maps, so that there may be perfect concordance between the maps and text-books.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE made the following statement in the House of Commons regarding the employment of staff officers as newspaper correspondents:

Certain officers of the staff have in the recent war in Afghanistan acted as correspondents to newspapers, and in certain cases last year the House is already aware that that employment was undertaken with the knowledge of the general commanding. I cannot of course say positively whether any officers are now so acting, but semi-official orders were issued last year by the adjutant-general by the direction of the Commander-in-Chief in India prohibiting staff officers from undertaking this employment. No regulations for newspaper correspondents in the field have been provisionally sanctioned or formally adopted by the Secretary of State.

Who is *Pi's* correspondent at Kabul?

MR. ASHBURY asked a series of questions with regard to the secret correspondence from the Russian Government or its agent to the late Amir Shere Ali. In reply Mr. Stanhope said:

Her Majesty's Government have already on more than one occasion stated that they are not prepared to produce the Russian correspondence found at Cabul. Under these circumstances the House will understand that I am unable to give to my hon friend any information as to any of the contents of those documents or of any action which may have been taken upon them.

MR. STANHOPE made the following statement in the House of Commons regarding the report of the Indian Famine Commission: "The report of the Indian Famine Commission is in the course of preparation in England. Five of the commissioners are in England. No native members are here, as they excused themselves on account of the climate; but before any of the members left India, the commission discussed the principal points to be reported on. The first part of the report, dealing with measures for famine relief, will probably be presented this month, and the second and last part before Midsummer."

AN INTERESTING and useful suggestion for a scheme of universal time reckoning has just been made by the engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Sandford Fleming. His idea is a clock whose dial is to be divided into spaces significant of the twenty-four hours, and whose hour hand follows the sun round the equator. These universal hours are to be marked not by numerals, but by letters, and there can be no reason why clocks constructed in this fashion should not show both universal and local time. The plan has the merit of extreme simplicity, and in the despatch of telegrams and other matters would obviously prevent much inconvenience.

TUESDAY, 30TH MARCH.

IRELAND, it is stated, has been the scene of apparitions and miracles of late. Some time ago a rumour began to spread that supernatural manifestations had taken place at or near the Catholic chapel of Knock, in county Mayo. It was stated that an apparition of the Virgin Mary, attended by celestial personages supposed to represent St. Joseph and St. John, had appeared to several persons on a certain night in August; subsequently to others on New Year's Eve, and, a third time, to yet others, on the eve of the Epiphany. The report excited a good deal of attention, and presently found its way into the newspapers, a Tuam journal being the first to publish it to the world, followed by the *Nation*, which sent down a special correspondent charged to collect evidence from the witnesses. But this was not all. A further rumour stated that miracles of healing were frequently wrought upon sick personages who made pilgrimages and performed devotions at the favoured shrine, and that miraculous virtues were possessed by the very plaster from the walls of the church. The apparition was first seen by the housekeeper of the priest. Archdeacon Cavanagh thus describes the vision:

On the night of first apparition my housekeeper asked leave to visit a friend, and remained out unusually late. While considering what had become of her, she made her appearance in a very excited state, exclaiming, 'Oh! your reverence, the wonderful and beautiful sight! The Blessed Virgin has appeared up at the chapel with St. Joseph on' St. John, and we have stood looking at them this long time. Oh! the wonderful sight!' Inferring that the vision had disappeared, and omitting to question my housekeeper on that point, I did not go up, and I have regretted ever since that I omitted to do so. On another occasion a messenger was sent down to fetch me. I was in bed after a fatiguing day, and, having a prospect of hard work on the morrow did not rise. I shall ever feel sorry that a sight of the apparitions has been denied me but God may will that the testimony to His blessed Mother's presence should come from the simple faithful and not through the priests. Though I have not witnessed the Divine manifestations, I have seen the light, and once, when standing at some distance from the chapel in company with others, a most brilliant star flashed along the gable, leaving a train of radiance."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* questioned Archdeacon Cavanagh about the case of Miss Burke, which had been recorded in the columns of a Dublin paper—the *Weekly News*—in the following terms:

On Saturday last a lady of property, Miss Burke, of Curraleigh, sister of Mr. Walter Burke, J. P., and Surgeon-Major Burke, of the Indian Army, was driven into Knock from her residence, a few miles distant, in her carriage. She had long been an invalid, and was as helpless as an infant for some time past. She lay in her carriage recumbent, as if in bed. Four persons assisted to carry her into the church—her mother, Archdeacon Cavanagh, her footman, and her maid. She prayed for awhile before the altar, then to the delight and amazement of all observers got up and walked out of the church and to her carriage with no other assistance than that afforded by her mother's arm. To-day she drove up again to the Church just as I happened to be standing by the gate. I saw her walk into the edifice, assisted by her mother, and after an interval spent in prayer I saw her return with her mother to her carriage." This communication was dated Monday, the 2nd of February. "Ah, poor thing! said Archdeacon Cavanagh, "she is dead since. He added as relating to Miss Burke's case "When a portion of the cement off the wall is put into water the water becomes muddy, and there is a sediment in it, but when it stands for some time the water becomes beautifully clear, just like the purest spring water. Before Miss Burke was brought to the chapel some of this water was sent to her and she drank it, and she felt much better next day, but she is dead now, poor thing.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says that a large collection of crutches and sticks are exhibited at the chapel alleged to have been left behind by people who had been cured of lameness. No authentic cure, however, has been discovered by the reporters sent by the English newspapers.

THE CROWN DIAMONDS of France will be thus disposed of, divided into three classes: 1. The heraldic ones having some artistic or historical interest. These will be deposited in the Apollo Gallery of the Louvre, and among them the famous Regent 2. The diamonds having a special mineralogical value will be sent to the Museum of Natural History. 3. Those which may be considered mere jewellery, and of which the value is estimated at three millions of francs, will be sold for the benefit of the Museum funds.

RAJA NILMONI SING v. CHUNDER KANT BANERJEE.—This was an appeal in the Judicial committee of the Privy Council on the 2nd inst., from a judgment of the High Court of Calcutta of the 21st. March, 1876, affirming decisions of the local tribunals at Chota Nagpore and Manbhoom, in the Bengal Presidency. The appellant sued the respondent to recover 2,962 rupees as an enhanced rent of some land lying within his zemindary of Sanchkote, on the ground that the rent then being paid by the respondent was less than that received from ryots of the same class for lands adjacent and similar, and that the increase in the value of the crops grown on those lands and their productive power was not wholly attributable to the respondent's labour and expenditure. The respondent resisted the enhancement on the score that the land in question had been held by him and his predecessors from before the decennial settlement under a peculiar tenure known as "talabi bromutter," at an unvaried rate of rent, and that that rent was not liable to the proposed enhancement.—Their Lordships affirmed the judgments of the Indian Courts, and dismissed the appeal.

BASMATI KOWARI v KIRUT NARAIN SINGH.—This was an appeal from the decision of a Divisional Bench of the High Court of Calcutta of the 26th of February, 1875, reversing a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Bhaugulpore, in the Bengal Presidency.—The original suit was instituted by the respondent, as guardian of his son Srinarian, to recover possession of certain property which had belonged to the deceased brother of the respondent on the ground that the lad had been adopted by the uncle two days before his death, and was thus heir to his estate to the exclusion of his widow, the appellant. The Subordinate Judge, himself a Hindoo, before whom the case came said, in giving judgment, that the law of adoption was in ancient times recognised in many countries, and in India, among most of the Hindoos, it had not yet become obsolete. The affiliation among the Hindoos, was more necessary than it was among other nations, inasmuch as either a real legitimate or an affiliated son was a *sine qua non* to deliver his father from the hell called "poot." The presumption, therefore, was in favour of adoption, but, like others, it was capable of being rebutted, and the evidence of adoption, before the right of widows and daughters could be transferred to strangers or more remote relations, must be free from all suspicion. He reviewed the evidence in this particular case, and he decided that the adoption was not sufficiently proved, and that the property thus went to the widow The Divisional Court, on appeal, reversed that judgment, and declared that the son of the present respondent was the adopted son of the deceased, and as such was entitled to recover possession of the property.—Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, set aside the decision of the Divisional Court, and upheld that of the Subordinate Judge. They thus allowed the appeal, and ordered the respondent to pay the costs.

COUNT MOLTKE in support of the German Army Bill thus addressed the Reichstag:

"All our neighbours have more or less elbow-room; they have Pyrenees or Alps, or semi-barbarous populations which they do not need to fear. . . . Our neighbours on the west and east have only to show front on one side, while we must do so on all. They can locate, and have indeed already located, a considerable part of their military forces near our frontiers, while our regiments stand equally distributed over the whole Empire. In this we do not need to look for any hostile intention, but we must nevertheless take account of these circumstances, and beside, there is the constant augmentation of these foreign hosts."

This speech is considered reassuring.

WEDNESDAY, 31ST MARCH.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been issued, containing a return moved for by Mr. Baxter, showing in detail the expenditure of the Ecclesiastical Department of the Government of India for the year 1876-77, including the name, official style and designation, ecclesiastical connection, salary and allowances of each chaplain or minister in the service of the Government, with the average attendance of the civil and military servants of the Queen at the religious services conducted by him." The return shows that the expenses of the ecclesiastical establishments are as follows:—Church

of England, Rs. 17,45,562; Church of Scotland Rs 1,32,468; Roman Catholic Church, Rs. 7,09,516; total, Rs. 19,87,646. The number of chaplains and ministers paid or subsidised is—Church of England, 201; Church of Scotland, 21; Roman Catholic Church, 61; total, 283. The number of European troops and officers ordinarliy attending Church is—Church of England, 23,842; Church of Scotland, 2,782; Roman Catholic, 10,586; total 37,210. The number of European and Eurasian servants of Government other than soldiers ordinarily attending church is—Church of England, 3191; Church of Scotland, 479; Roman Catholic, 621; total 4,291. The number of Government servants attending Church exclusive of wives and families, is—Church of England, 27,033; Church of Scotland, 3,261; Roman Catholic, 11,207; total, 41,501. The total number of Christians, European and Eurasians of all ages and sexes in India is 179,680.

THE HINDU OF MADRAS says that the notorious Tamendora, for whose capture the Government have offered a reward of rupees 2,000, is at present the chief leader of the Rumpa rebellion; he is assisted by Bodalur Reddy, Yelluri Jaggiah, and Mutcha Chinniah, who act in different parts of the District. In a recent engagement with the rebels, Mr. Scott, the Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, after two days' fighting, had a few of them killed and wounded and 14 taken prisoners. It is hoped that the war will soon come to an end, the principal posts in the Rumpa and Gudden Hills being occupied by the Police and the military.

HIGH EDUCATION we are glad to note is spreading in Madras. Three years ago, Colonel Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction, pointed out the importance of every district being provided with an institution educating up to the First Arts standard. Considerable progress has been made in this direction since then. First Arts Classes have been formed in the Government institutions at Berhampore, Salem and Cuddalore. The Maharajah of Vizianagram has raised his High School to the status of a College. The Hindu schools at Vizagapatam and Tinnevelly have become colleges, and the Church Missionary Society is also raising its High School at Tinnevelly to a College. Madura will now have a First Arts College.

IN supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 4398, dated the 9th November 1877, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that an Uncovenanted Officer proceeding from one appointment in the public service to another is not entitled to travelling allowance unless he is permitted to draw pay or acting allowance for the period of transit.

SPEAKING at a dinner at Cambridge Mr. Smollett M. P. has expressed the delight with which he had "escaped if only for a few hours, the bunkum, blarney, and brogue which are deluging the House of Commons." What a compliment!

THURSDAY, 1ST APRIL.

QUARTER ANNA post cards, stamped with the words "On Her Majesty's Service," are to come into use from this day. On and after this date, also, the postage rate on foreign post cards to England will be 2½ annas.

THE KANDAHAR RAILWAY is pushing on its works with the utmost rapidity. The Indian Electric Light Company has received orders for a number of lights which are already on the way for Sibbi and in the course of a fortnight thousands of workmen will work by it during the darkest nights as if in plain daylight.

WE HAVE RECEIVED Part II of the Indian Student's Guide to the use of English idioms by Babu Bholanath Pal, M. A. Head-Master, Hindu School. As we have already said this collection will be of much practical use to our students. The illustrations are appropriate and copious, and if they will only con them well, and enter into their spirit, they will both understand and learn to write good and correct English.

LORD NORTHBROOK opened, on February 21st, a club for young men, natives of India, who are temporarily residing in the metropolis for educational and other purposes. The institution, which is situated in John Street, Bedford-row, is named "The Northbrook Indian Club." India feels grateful to Lord Northbrook for the lively interest His Lordship continues to take in her and in her children.

THE EAST has the following:

We understand that the case that Mr. Tute, our Joint-Magistrate, had instituted against Mr Kemp, Editor of the *Bengal Times*, has been brought to a satisfactory settlement on the latter's submitting an apology. The facts of the case are as follows:—Mr. Kemp charged his maidservant with having committed a theft which was tried by Mr. Tute. The prisoner was acquitted. Dissatisfied with this order of the Joint-Magistrate, Mr. Kemp made a motion to the Judge, which was rejected. In the petition of motion before the Judge, Mr. Kemp said that the Joint-Magistrate "had *wrongly* recorded evidence", had omitted to record certain *telling* replies in cross examination, that the lower court could ill conceal its prejudices against Mr. Kemp in the course of the trial and lastly that Mr. Kemp was forced to sign his deposition. These charges were of a serious nature and the Joint-Magistrate thought it his duty to vindicate his reputation. He therefore lodged a complaint before the Magistrate of the District, charging Mr. Kemp under Section 182 of the Indian Penal Code, with having made false statements before a judicial officer, that he recorded the evidence properly as required by law, that Mr. Kemp did not sign his deposition, in fact he was never asked to do so, as the law does not require it. He also said that although he could try such a petty case summarily, he recorded evidence at length. This he did out of courtesy to Mr. Kemp. A summons having been issued against Mr. Kemp he offered to apologize and he has since published in his paper of the 24th instant the following apology:—"I. E. C. Kemp, having made a charge against one Sakkur Ayah in the Court of the Joint-Magistrate Mr. Tute, that officer acquitted the accused. I subsequently on the 28th February, made a motion before the Sessions Judge containing certain grave charges against the Joint-Magistrate. These charges, I now admit are false and on Mr. Tute's consenting to withdraw the prosecution he has instituted against me, under Section 182 of the Penal Code, I hereby publicly withdraw them and apologize to Mr. Tute for having made them."

IT IS whispered that Mr. C Bernard will succeed Sir George Couper as Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces. Will Mr. Allan Hume be overlooked?

WE LATELY exposed the mode of impressment of coolies for the frontier. The Kabul correspondent of the *Pioneer* now speaks of the process of recruiting by which camp followers have been obtained as "kidnapping or crimping." He thus concludes:

Whether it is judicious to treat the native of India in this zabardasti way or not is a matter for the consideration of our paternal Government, not mine; but one thing is *very certain* what will be the result of such coercive measures, *viz.* that those few who ever reach their "happy homes once more" will not speak in glowing terms of the share they were (in) voluntarily made to play in this Afghan campaign; nor will their wives and children be imbued with greater love to the *sirkar* for so doing.

And our "Paternal Government" takes no notice of these high-handed proceedings.

FROM THE FINANCIAL REPORT, published lately of the Gwalior State, it appears, says the *Bombay Review*, that H. H. the Maharajah Scindiah spent 90 lakhs in the late famine to ameliorate the condition of the ryots.

FRIDAY, 2ND MARCH.

ABOUT TEN MILLIONS of maunds of oil seeds are every year exported from India to foreign countries. Mr. Buck of the North West Agricultural Department is trying to interest European and native capitalists in the establishment of oil manufacturies, so that the refuse, (khol) amounting to about seven millions of maunds, which is so valuable as food for cattle and manure for land, may be left in the country. As oil seeds are imported by foreign countries only for the oil, capitalists ought to pay attention to this subject.

THE DEATHS in the suburbs during the month of February last were 1106, of which 164 were from cholera, 14 from small-pox, 459 from fever, 196 from bowel complaints, and the rest from other causes. The mortality in the hospitals, jail and other public institutions was 195.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Medical Defence Committee are leaving no stone unturned to obtain redress for Indian medical officers, whose interests have been affected by the G. G. O. 213 of 3rd January 1880. Members of Parliament of both parties have been enlisted to advocate their cause in Parliament, and before the dissolution questions were raised which elicited favourable replies from the Under-Secretary for India. An attempt will be made to obtain a return of all correspondence on the subject by order of Parliament. We see that the *Lancet*, the *British Medical Journal* and *Allan's Indian Mail* have taken up the subject.

THE FOLLOWING is a summary of our Krishnaghur correspondent's letter:

It is rumoured here that Mr. F. B. Taylor, the gentleman who earned an unenviable notoriety in the Lokenathpore and Meherpore murder cases, will be re-appointed sub-divisional officer of Chondangah. If we are not mistaken his appointment to this Sub-division was forbidden. The only public reason for which the appointment of a European officer in this Sub-division is insisted upon is the fact of there being so many European planters in the Sub-division. We do not think that is a sufficient reason. The present Vice-Chairman of the local Municipality goes out by rotation; the choice lay between Mr. Gun, the Joint-Magistrate and Baboo Judoonath Chatterjee, the latter having secured a majority of votes has been elected Vice-chairman. At the same meeting of the Municipal Commissioners at which this election took place, it was resolved to apply to Government to dispense with the usual formalities in regard to the appointment and re-election of Commissioners, who go out by rotation. In many cases in appointing or re-electing Commissioners the electors do not submit their written consent, in others the consent of the nominated candidates is not taken and shewn in the record.

WE HAVE before us the prospectus of the Bengal Banking Corporation. The Bank will start with a capital of twenty lakhs of rupees, divided into two lakhs of shares, the value of each share being Rs. 10. One rupee per share to be paid on application, one rupee on allotment of shares and the balance in calls of not more than one rupee per share. The provisional Board of Directors is composed of Mr. A. M, Bose, Baboo Shibchunder Deb, Baboo Durgamohun Das, and Baboo Nilmani Mitra, Baboo Bhoobunmohun Das, attorney-at-law, to be Secretary and Solicitor to the Bank. Forms of application and prospectus may be had of the Secretary at No. 7, Old Post Office Street, where the articles of Association can also be seen.

WE UNDERSTAND that His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 7th instant. As cholera is raging in Benares His Excellency has given up the idea of visiting the holy city. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will probably leave for Darjeeling on the 12th instant.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Chhatak reports heavy rains there. This untimely fall he says has done incalculable injury by destroying the Boro crops altogether and impeding agricultural operations for the winter crops. It has also inflicted serious loss upon lime dealers, many of whose kilns are under water.

THE NATIVE GENTRY have good reasons to be thankful to the manager of the N. B. S. Railway for his thoughtful and considerate arrangements for their convenience. A superior class of carriages styled "Intermediate" is running on the line from 1st instant. These have been specially fitted up and afford facilities for the seclusion of ladies of rank. Single fares 4½ pies per mile reserved, half carriage 3 annas per mile.

SATURDAY, 3RD APRIL.

THE ACADEMY, of February 28, contains a crushing reply, by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, to certain charges brought against him by Dr. Weber. Dr. Weber, it appears, had taken an old picture of a woman suckling a child with two hands, to be a representation of Devaki nursing Krishna. Dr. Mitra, in referring to it said, (1) Dr. Weber has erroneously called the mother Devaki, whereas she is Yasoda; (2) that Devaki had no opportunity to perform the maternal duty of nursing her child; (3) according to the Bhagavata Purana Krishna was, as soon as born, taken away from his prison-cell, and left with Yasoda, who reared him up; (4) that Hindus in India would not so grossly falsify the story as to make Devaki nurse her son. Dr. Weber replied by quoting a verse from the ritual of the fast of the nativity of Krishna, which describes Krishna as lying in the lap of Devaki. The chapter and verse quoted were a surprise; but, from Dr. Mitra's rejoinder, it appears that the extract was a disengenuously mutilated one, and that it really referred to the birth of Vishnu with four hands. It was not expected that the learned Professor Weber would stoop to such disengenuousness as mutilating a verse to support his position. Dr. Mitra's letter is respectful in terms, but unmercifully sarcastic. In support of his first statement, he says:

I must at once admit that I was well aware that your paper was written with the primary object of working out the theory that the story of the nativity of Krishna was founded on some corrupt version of the Biblical account of the birth of Christ. I was, however, not certain that you had deliberately substituted Devaki for Yasoda, and therefore used the word 'erroneously,' which, I thought, was the least likely to give offence. That the picture represents Yasoda and not Devaki I had no reason to doubt, and a second reading of your paper has not sufficed to convince me that I was mistaken.

We quote also the penultimate para, which contains the writer's *confessio fides*:

"The fourth statement needs no comment. It must follow, as a matter of course, if the correctness of the first three be admitted. As a Vaishnava by family religion, a descendant of a long line of Vaishnavas, and one in whose family chapel the fast of nativity is celebrated every year, I can only repeat that neither I nor my co-religionists believe in Krishna having been nursed by Devaki. Thousands of printed pictures are annually sold of the *Madonna lactans*, and they all represent Yasoda and Krishna, and not Devaki and her new-born babe. Let me add that the pictorial representation is not deemed an essential part of the ceremony, nor is it anywhere produced in Bengal on the occasion of the fast. At the Puri temple the nativity is enacted by a dancing girl and a priest, very much in the same way in which scenes from the life of Christ were enacted in the passion plays of mediæval Europe.

THE LIVERPOOL AND SOUTHPORT DAILY NEWS, edited by Mr. William Digby, C. I. E., late editor of the *Madras Times*, has an excellent article on Mr. Lethbridge's paper on the Vernacular Press Act. He rightly describes the moral effect of this kind of repressive legislation:

"Under the general influences which control Indian society, aided by the scare which the Vernacular Press Repression Act caused, we fear, though with the best intentions, real, honest outspokenness has been made more difficult in India than it was before. With a frightened Native Press we might be treading on a volcano ready to burst forth, and nothing be known or heard of the rumblings which would be there to be heard if we had not destroyed the medium which would have conveyed the signs and sounds to us.

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The Vernacular papers have generally become vapid since the new Press Act ; some of them have taken to tale-writing !

MR. JAMES WILSON, editor of the *Indian Daily News*, has again left for England. He will probably return next winter.

DR. RALPH MOORE, our "old friend," who revisited this land three months ago, has left for his home in the Island of Wight. We cannot adequately express our gratitude to him for the lively interest he still continues to take in Indian affairs, though he is fast descending in the valley of life.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a memorial from Bogra shewing up the administration of the License tax there. We propose to notice it in our next.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT has passed the following rules for the admission of candidates into the public service :

"(1) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation shall have a preferential claim to vacant appointments over candidates who have merely passed the Public Service examination (first class), unless these last hold the 2nd year certificate for the Agricultural High School Class."

"(2) Candidates who have passed the F. A. examination shall have a preferential claim for situation of Rs. 30 and upwards over candidates either in or out of the service who have merely matriculated."

"(3) At least one-half of all vacancies in departments other than the Revenue Department, of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem and upwards, shall be given to graduates, especially to graduates of distinction."

These rules are good as far as they go, but they do not go far enough. It is jobberies in the dispensation of the higher appointments of which the public complain, but the rules given above do not touch the higher layers of the public service.

IT IS STATED that the allowances paid to officers employed in England on the Famine Commission amount to Rs. 10,777 a week, besides a guinea a week to a messenger. Is not this sheer waste of public money ? Could not the members of the Commission have written the report in addition to their usual official duties ? For the sake of the convenience of one member, Mr. Caird, the whole batch have been taken to England.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a new Anglo-Bengali Dictionary, compiled by Babu Gopal Chunder Banerjea, Head-Master, Calcutta Government Normal School. The Dictionary is comprehensive and has been apparently prepared with great care. As considerable difficulty is experienced in translating scientific terms, the compiler has given the translations in consultation with some of the recognized authorities on the Bengali language.

WE LEARN from a correspondent that a kind of sectarian dispute is being carried on between the Christian and Hindu members of the Howrah Municipality regarding the cutting down of a peepul tree standing on the Grand Trank Road at Fashitollah. The former urge destruction on the ground of its proving obstructive to vehicles heedlessly driven, the latter urge conservation on the ground of its antiquity, sanctity and innocuousness. The fiat of destruction, our correspondent fears, will be carried out as the majority are on the side of the Christians. If the tree has been in existence for years, and no inconvenience has arisen, why cut it down ?

THERE were 219 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 27th March last, of which 19 were from cholera, 10 from small-pox, 56 from fever, 25 from bowel complaints, 19 from pthisis and asthma, 24 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Of these no less than 60 were infants between one year and 15 days and less old and 22 were persons of 60 years and upward. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 15.

SPEAKING OF Babu Krishnachunder Roy's Book of Phrases and Idioms, Mr. Griffith, Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, says—"I have looked into your *Phrases and Idioms* and find the work carefully and well done as far as I have had time to examine it."

A MEETING of the leading Mahomedan gentlemen of Calcutta was held on the evening of the 2nd instant, in the house of Moulvie Abdool Lutief Khan Bahadur, for raising subscriptions in aid of the Fund, which is being raised in other parts of the Mahomedan world, for the repairs of the *Zobeida Canal*, the only source of water supply in the Holy City of Mecca. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a strong Committee was appointed to take the necessary measures for the purpose.

WE ARE requested to mention that Babu Haradhone Kunthavaran of Ahiritollah Ghat Street of this city proposes to open a Hindu Dispensary under the style of "Sanskrit Dispensary." Here medical advice and medicine will be given to poor patients *gratis* and the general public will be charged a moderate fee.

WE HAVE received the *Oriental Miscellany* for this month Its budget is full. Some of the short pieces are very interesting

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY paid a visit to the Calcutta Public Library on Tuesday last. His Excellency was received by Maharaja Narendrakrishna, the President, and other members of the Committee of the Library. The Library requires substantial aid, and we hope the gracious visit of the Viceroy will fructify in it.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Report on the Administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the Penal Settlements of Andaman and Nicobar for 1878-79. 2. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mharwarra Districts for 1878-79. 3. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1878-79. 4. Records of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. XIII. Part I. 1880. 5. Forty-Ninth Annual Report of the District Charitable Society. 6. An English and Bengali Dictionary. By Gopalchunder Bundopadhya, Head Master, Calcutta Normal School. 7. The Ninth Annual Report of the National Indian Association for 1879. 8. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for January 1880. 9. Sookadev Marwaree's petition to the Government of India. 10. Indian Salaries and Allowances Bill. 11. Return of Expenditure of the Ecclesiastical Department of the Government of India for 1876-77. 12. The Indian Students' Guide to the use of English idioms. By Bholanath Pal. M. A. Part II. 13. The Oriental Miscellany for April 1880. 14. Homer's Iliad in Bengali verse. By Grishchunder Mookerjea.

WE HAVE received the following analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association this week :

LECT. VII. "ON STRINGED INSTRUMENTS."
By Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.
(*Delivered on the 1st April* 1880)

In stringed Instruments, some sounding-board or resonance-box must be associated with the strings to give force and brilliancy to the sounds. We may divide these instruments into 3 classes : 1o such in which the sounds are produced by striking the strings, viz., the piano, 2o by plucking them aside, as in the harp, the guitar, etc., and 3o by the action of a resigned bow, as the violin, violoncello, etc. It will suffice and be most interesting to study in detail the king of all instruments, the violin.

I have one made by the celebrated maker Stradivarius of Cremona in the early part of the last century. Its dimensions are all calculated to produce the best possible sounds. Both the upper and lower tables and also the air comprised between them take up and swell up the sounds of the strings. The latter are of uniform length and tension but differ in diameter, and the density of the 4th is increased by coiling around it a fine copper or silver wire. The player by the action of the fingers limits the vibrating portion, so as to change the pitch. It was found that the best wood, for the upper table is pine-wood and for the lower maple-wood, their elasticity differ and they ought to give fundamental notes separated by an interval of a tone—the air enclosed should give *ut* of 512 vibrations.—The bridge must rest on two points only, and the right foot of it should be supported and made rigid by the *sound post* so as to confine the transmission of vibrations to the left foot alone. By age and skilful use a violin improves.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London March 29th—The latest advices from South America state that the allied Peru-Bolivian forces have defeated the Chilian troops in an action fought at Maguegna, with a total loss of 1,300 men.

29th.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a letter, stating that China claims the Colony of Macao.

30th.—Yesterday, Lord Hartington delivered a speech, in which he said that if the Liberals were returned to power, he would retire our forces from Afghanistan with the smallest possible loss of credit and smallest sacrifice of the real interests of India. An uproarious meeting was held yesterday at Wexford, at which Mr. Parnell was present, when he was attacked and maltreated.

31st.—The general elections have commenced. The returns, so far as known, show that ten Liberals and eight Conservatives have been elected unopposed. For Liverpool Lord Sandon, Mr. Whitley, and Lord Ramsay have been returned unopposed.

30th.—It is now stated that the expulsion of the foreign Jesuits from France is unintended.

April 1st.—The general election returns as far as known show that 69 Liberal and 55 Conservative candidates have been elected.

1st.—The general election returns, as far as known, show that 90 Liberals and 61 Conservatives have been elected, the former have gained 25 and the latter 9 seats. The Liberal candidates have generally large majorities. Birmingham, Westminster, and Hackney have re-elected their former members. The following leading members in the last Parliaments have been re-elected—Sir John Holker. Sir H. S. Giffard, Right Hon'ble J G. Goschen Right Hon'ble J. Stansfeld and Sir H James. Viscount Baring has been returned liberal candidate for Winchester.

1st.—The City of London election leaves the respective parties unaltered, three Conservatives and one Liberal having been returned.

2nd.—The returns so far as known show that 168 Liberal and 98 Conservatives have been elected.

2nd.—The returns, so far as known, show that 175 Liberals and 103 Conservatives have been elected. The Liberals have gained 48 seats, and lost 17. Mr. Gladstone has been elected for Leeds by a large majority, and Lord Hartington has been returned for Radnor, unopposed. The following leading members in the last Parliament have been re-elected :—Mr. Bourke, Mr. Childers, Mr. Forster, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Mundella. The following leading members of the last Parliament have been defeated :—Mr. Raikes and Lord Claud Hamilton, The Government majority has disappeared, and the Ministerial papers foreshadow a change of Ministry. The departure of General Skobeloff to Turkestan has been indefinitely postponed, and it is believed that the expedition has been abandoned. An expeditionary force has been despatched to Kuldja.

2nd.—Both the Liberal candidates for Southwark have been returned by large majorities.

2nd.—Both the Liberal candidates for Chelsea have been returned by large majorities.

3rd.—The members representing Finsbury, Lambeth, and the Tower Hamlets in the late Parliament have been re-elected Both the Liberal candidates for Marylebone have been elected by large majorities, The Under Secretary of State for India has been re-elected unopposed, Dr Kenealy has been defeated. Net Liberal gain is now 50 seats, The *Times* supports the claim of Earl Granville to the position of Premier. The European Press regret the result of the elections with the exception of the Russian Press,

3rd.—The elections, so far as is known, show that 208 Liberals and 125 Conservatives have been elected. Thirteen Home Rulers have been returned. The Conservatives are losing many seats in the boroughs, The Chief Secretary for Ireland has been defeated, Mr Bradlaugh has been elected for Northampton.

St. Petersbury, March 31st.—The Czarina is sinking fast.

St. Petersburg, March 29th.—Another secret press has been discovered by the police here, and 16 persons have been arrested in connexion therewith.

Paris. March 29th.—The French Government have issued the anticipated decrees for dissolving the society of Jesuits in France and for expelling the Foreign Members.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, to-morrow Evening at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Terrestrial Magnetism.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Wednesday, the 7th Inst., at 4½ P. M.

Subject : Ozone.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 8th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Wind Instruments.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday, the 10th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject : Salts of Ammonium.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1880.

AFFGHANSTHAN.

THE Government of India, it would seem, has at last announced its policy with regard to Affghansthan. Mr. Lepel Griffin, who now represents the British Government in Kabul, held a sort of demi-official meeting of the principal Sirdars and explained to them the intentions of our Government. The following is a summary of the address of Mr. Griffin given in the *Civil and Military Gazette* : "That there was no intention of Government to permanently annex Affghansthan or to hold any portions of it, other than those which were necessary for the strategical protection of its frontier; that Government had finally decided against Yakub Khan, who had proved unfaithful to his treaty engagements, and that under no circumstances should be return to Affghansthan ; that Government had further decided that it was expedient to divide Affghansthan again into provinces as was formerly the case ; that Candahar and possibly Herat would not again be united to Kabul ; that the British Government was anxious to obtain the true opinion of the people of Affghansthan with reference to the succession to the provinces of Kabul and Turkestan but not to the ruler, who would be chosen ; who must be one who would be both strong enough to hold his own firmly so as to ensure tranquillity on the borders of British India, and also be a friend of the British Government and of its friends and allies in Affghansthan." The programme unfolded by Mr. Lepel Griffin means nothing more nor less than a partition of Affghansthan. It means something more than we had at first heard. Our information was that in the absence of a strong man to rule the country, it would be divided into a confederacy of petty states owing a common allegiance to the paramountcy of the British Power. But Mr. Lepel Griffin's programme contemplates a different line of policy. He stated that Kandahar and Kabul would be detached from Kabul, and that the provinces of Kabul and Turkestan would be made over to a strong ruler, who would be a friend of the British Government and of its friends and allies in Affghansthan. The Government of India had all along protested against

annexation, but if it keeps Kandahar as it evidently means to do, it will violate its own word. It can certainly plead the right of conquest, but that right has accrued to it in respect of the whole country of Affghansthan. Our Government is not, however, prepared to enforce the right of conquest throughout the country. Its intentions as regards Herat are justified neither by the law of conquest nor by the rules of ordinary morality. It has already transpired that our Government does not wish to occupy Herat; it will be made over to Persia with a view to check Russian intrigues in Persia. Until lately Persia was more on the side of Russia than on that of England. The Russian influence was very strong in the court of Teheran, and it was even said that Russia might make Persia a tool in her hands in extending her conquests in Central Asia. But the sentiments of the Shah have evidently undergone a change. His Majesty probably feels that single-handed he cannot resist Russia, which may follow him like the Curse of Kahama. He sees that England is playing an anti-Russian game in Central Asia, and as he is likely to get better terms from her than from Russia, he seems to be willing to fraternize with the former. England is prepared to offer him a substantial consideration in the cession of Herat. All this may suit England, but will it suit Affghansthan? Already there seems to be disaffection among the Affghan tribes. It is stated that the announcement by Government of the partition of Kandahar and Herat from the Durani Kingdom has caused exitement amongst the tribes, which has prevailed all along the line of communication during the past week. It is added, "the Maustafi, who is known to resent our proposal, is believed to have prompted Hashim Khan to stir up disaffection, so as to induce us to abandon our declared intention. There is now little likelihood of Mahommed Jan, or Hassan Khan, coming in, and should other malcontent chiefs not be disposed to come to terms, it is probable Sir Frederick Roberts, with the splendid force at his command, will at once undertake to subdue all opposition in Eastern Afghanistan." The Mustafi, it needs be remembered, was hitherto on the side of our Government. He was trying to bring about peace and reconciliation, but his sympathies are now alienated,and he will probably now actively work the other way. There will be thus fresh complications in Affghansthan. The new policy, we must confess, is not a pacificatory one. It will kindle the flame of antagonism in the Affghan breast with perhaps redoubled vigour. He may break but will not bend. And this means a terrible blow for the tax-payers of India. In the first place we do not know whether the Affghans will easily succumb to a partition of their territories in the way proposed. They have been fighting for their hearths and homes, and they will, it may be well assumed, fight to the last. It is true that they have not the means to fight our Government long. They have been beaten and will be beaten over and over, nevertheless they will not we fear yield. It is one thing to take the horse to the water and another to make it drink it. If the Affghans do not quietly accept the arrangement proposed, there must be a military occupation of their country by our Government. And how long will our Government hold it? The troops quartered there must be maintained on a war footing, and this means an unceasing expenditure of money. Already the war has cost us more than ten millions, and if the troops be not withdrawn speedily, no one can say how many more millions it will cost. Even after partitioning the country Mr. Lepel Griffin said that the British troops will not be withdrawn till a "strong ruler" is found for the provinces of Kabul and Turkestan. We predict that such a ruler cannot be found through the length and breadth of Affghansthan. There is not a single man in Affghansthan whose claim to rule will be backed by the whole country. And so long as such a man is not found, what will our Government do? It must occupy and govern the country. In what sense will this occupation be different from annexation? So all the protestations made against annexation will practically go for nothing. We have grave doubts as to whether this policy will be accepted in England even by the Conservatives. The *Times*, which has been a consistent supporter of the Affghan war, has distinctly and emphatically declared itself against annexation. We believe the leading journal in this instance represents the sentiment of the nation, and we cannot believe that the great British people will ratify this *benami* annexation. It would have been far better if our Government had carried out its original intentions by establishing a confederacy of petty states. The different tribes would have been conciliated, their national and patriotic feelings would have been gratified, and under the common protection of the British Government they might have been expected to live in peace and amity with each other and to preserve order and tranquillity. The interests of our Government would have been also better secured, because no one tribal chief would have been strong enough to oppose its will, while all deriving their authority from it and acknowledging its paramountcy would have vied with each other in courting its favour. Such an arrangement would have been a fitting sequel of the success of our arms in Affghansthan. Our troops could have been then withdrawn without risk. But the present policy is tortuous, hazardous and likely to protract the satisfactory solution of the Affghan problem.

THE RACES OF AFFGHANSTHAN.

DR. H. W. BELLEW, late on special political duty at Kabul, has done an important service to the State by publishing at this time his book on the races of Affghansthan. As our author says, "now that our armies are in possession of Kandahar and Kabul—the earlier and later capitals, respectively, of the lapsed Durrani Empire, and, as regards the latter, the seat of government of the succeeding Durrani Rulers, that is to say, the capitals of the Saddozai Shahs and Barakzai Amirs—the question arises, what are we to do with the country heretofore governed from these seats of authority, and latterly in the possession of the Ruler seated at Kabul." Dr. Bellew is an out-and-out anti-Affghanist and we will not therefore discuss his politics, with which we cannot agree. But his book is of great practical value. He includes in his view as Afghanistan all that region which is bounded on the north by the Oxus, and on the south by Belloochistan; on the east by the middle course of the Indus, and on the west by the desert of Persia. The inhabitants of the area thus defined are not a united nation of the same stock and lineage; nor do they possess the same political interests and tribal affinities. On the contrary, they consist of different races, and diverse nationalities, with rival interests and antagonistic ambitions as towards each other. The only common bond of union among them is that of religion, and to this their devotion is of a fanatic kind. But, as our author points out, the cohesion, which the several distinct races derive from the influence of a common religion is not very strong nor very durable, owing to the classification, somewhat unequal though it be, of the people under the two great and hostile sects into which the church of Muhammad is divided. So great and so irreconcilable are the jealousies and animosities of these two rival sects that they destroy, to a considerable extent, the strength otherwise derivable from the profession of a common religion. And thus it is said the religious element alone fails completely to dominate the divergencies of race instincts and tribal interests. The principal nationalities which together compose the inhabitants of Affghansthan, are the Affghan, the Pathan, the Ghilzai, the Tajik, and the Hazarah. There are besides the lesser nationalities of the Char Aymac on the western frontiers about Herat, the Uzbak on the southern bank of the Oxus, and the Kafir on the southern slopes of Hindu Kush. These, however, exercise little, if any, influence in the affairs of the country as a whole. Dr. Bellew has devoted a chapter to each of the tribes or races of Affghansthan, and shews clearly enough that they are an heterogeneous mass, which lack the elements of cohesion. The Affghans were settled in the Ghor country, to the east of Herat, at the time that Muhammad announced his mission as the Prophet of God—about 622 A. D. And it was there that Khalid-bin-Walid, a chief of the Curesh tribe of Arabs, came to them with the tidings of the new faith, and an invitation to join the Prophet's standard. At what period the Afghans of Ghor moved forward and settled in the Kandahar country, which is now their home, is not known. The Afghans are a distinct and peculiar people among several other peoples, who together compose the mixed population of the country which is now named after them. They call themselves "Bani Israil," and trace their descent from King Saul (Malik Talut) in regular succession down to Kais or Kish, the great ancestor of their nation in Afghanistan. The Affghans it is said number one million souls. They have for many centuries enjoyed a high reputation for their martial qualities, and have been largely employed in the armies of every conqueror invading India from the north-west or west. As a people, says Dr. Bellew, "they have always been evilly notorious for their faithlessness, lawlessness, treachery, and brutality, so much so that the saying *Afghan be-iman*—"the Afghan is faithless"—has passed into a proverb, among neighbouring peoples, and, oddly enough, is acknowledged by themselves to be a true count, not only in their dealings with the stranger, but among themselves too. So far as their history as an independent and ruling people goes they have certainly not belied the character assigned to them. A darker record of misgovernment, of vice, of treachery, of savage cruelty, and of oppression, than marks the career of the independent Afghans, is hardly to be found in the annals of any other independent state of modern times, or of the same period." The term Pathan is applied indiscriminately to all the peoples inhabiting the country now known as Afghanstan, including even the Tajik and Hazarah, who are both Persian-speaking people. The Pathans are divided into several tribes. The Yusufzais are a powerful clan. They have partly submitted to British rule. Dr. Bellew says, "the fanatic and turbulent Yusufzai of thirty years ago, though still fanatical, is a very altered man from his unreclaimed and independent brother in the hill parts of the country." Of the Afridi, our author says that they are without doubt the present representatives of the Aparytæ of Herodotus. Both the names and the positions are identically the same. The extent of the ancient country and the character of its people appear to have undergone a considerable change, but still not so great as to mar identity. The original limits of the Afridi (or Afreedee, as the name is often spelt) country, probably, comprised the whole of the Sufed Koh range and the country at the base of it on the north and south sides—to the Kabul and Kurram rivers respectively—whilst its extent from east to west was from the Pewar ridge, or the head waters of the Kurram further west, to the Indus, between the points of junction with it of the Kabul and Kurram rivers, in the former direction. With the Afridi of the present day are now reckoned as kindred tribes the Orakzai and Bangash, of whose origin very little is known, though they are, perhaps, of Scythic descent, and came into their present positions with the Scythic irruption before alluded to. By the Afghans they are classed as Turklanri, which is a division of the Ghurghusht tribe of Afghans. The Ghurghusht tribe is held to be composed of the descendants of the third son of Kais—the great ancestral progenitor of the Pukhto-speaking peoples.

The Sattagydæ of Herodotus are identified in the Shaitak, Sattak, Shattak, and Khattak of modern native writers. At a very early period the Khattaks were, it appears, driven out of the plain country on the Indus by the Waziri tribe, who, after a long lapse of time, being themselves pressed in rear by other tribes from Sind, were forced forward, and pushing themselves into the hill country of the Khattaks, dispossessed that ancient people of their original home. The Ghiljai (plural Ghilji) as he calls himself—Ghilzais, as strangers call him—is a numerous and widespread people, extending from Jalalabad in the east to Kalati Ghilji in the west, and occupying the adjoining slopes and spurs of Sufed Koh, Suleman Koh, and Gul Koh (west of Ghazni). "The trouble," says Dr. Bellew, "they gave us in harassing our communications between Kabul and Kandahar during our occupation of the country in 1839-42,the unrelenting ferocity of their attacks upon our defenceless

and retreating army in 1842, and their persistent opposition to our avenging force later in the same year upon the Khybar route, are all matters of history, and need not be here further referred to. But with all this against them, the Ghilji is not an implacable foe to us, and by judicious management can be converted into a very useful friend. The Tajik, or, as he is frequently called, the Parsiwan, constitute a numerous and widely spread portion of the inhabitants of Afghanistan, from whom they differ in language, internal government, and manners and customs." They are the representatives of the ancient Persian inhabitants of the country, as the Afghans are of its ancient Indian inhabitants. It would appear that as the Afghans (whose true home and seat are in the Kandahar and Arghandab valleys) mixed and intermarried with the Indian people whom they conquered, and gave their name to the mixed race, so the Arabs, who did the same with the Persian people whom they conquered, left their name as the national designation of their mixed posterity,—that is, the name by which they were called by the Persians. Dr. Bellew says that in intelligence, sobriety, industry, and fidelity to just masters, they surpass all the other inhabitants of the country, and they are, moreover, the best disposed towards the British Government. In this last respect they are in the same category as the Kizilbash colony of Kabul, the Hazarah under the Durrani rule, and the mercantile and trading community throughout the country. In fact, with the exception of the Ghilzi, who are semi-independent, and, to some considerable extent, participators in the government and direction of the policy of the country, and the Pathan, who are almost wholly independent and know nothing of any ruler, the Durrani or Afghan is our only real and implacable enemy. The Hazarah differ entirely from all the other races of Afghanistan, and occupy a very extensive area of country, extending from the borders of Kabul and Ghazni to those of Herat in one direction, and from the vicinity of Kandahar to that of Balkh in the other. They hold, in fact, all the country which formed the Paropamisus of the ancients, and in their possession of it are isolated from all the other peoples of Afghanistan, with whom they are in contact only where their borders march together. As a race the Hazarah are irreconcileably hostile to the Afghan, and they have always shown a good disposition towards the British on the several occasions of their military operations in Affghanstan. The independent tribes in the interior, who have hitherto baffled the attempts of the Kabul Government to reduce them to subjection, are described as a very brave people, with many of the warlike characteristics of the Goorkha.

We have endeavoured to give only a few salient points in the character of the principal races of Affghansthan. Apart from the political issues involved a study of the peculiarities of these different peoples is itself interesting and useful.

BARRISTERS AND VAKILS.

THE High Court, it appears, has proposed certain changes in the status and privileges of barristers and vakils practising in that Court. The Chief Justice has addressed the following letter to the Advocate General and Senior Government Pleader respectively :

In considering the various topics embraced by the Legea Practitioners' Act and deliberating upon the rules which the Court is called upon to frame under several of its sections, the Judges have been obliged to advert to the change made in the position of Vakils by the admission of Mukhtears. Amongst other consequences it appears pretty certain, that some of the Vakils, presumably those in the largest practice and the highest repute, will desire to give up the duty of acting for clients and to retain only those of appearing and pleading. The fees to be allowed to such Vakils, and those for Mukhtears will have to be adjusted, and the position of the Vakils *inter se* will have to be regulated, and the creation of a higher grade among them, with defined functions, has appeared to some of the Judges advisable.

It has also been considered unfair to maintain the existing practice, by which the oldest and ablest Vakil is junior to youngest member of the English Bar, and it appears just to allow to the senior Vakils a position such as their ability and experience would indicate.

At the same time it also felt that among the advocates, there are some whose position and practice entitle them to precedence over the rest of the profession ; and it is believed that the assigning of such precedence, if accompanied by an agreement or understanding among the members of the Bar (such as there is in England), that the bodies should not take business of certain kinds, may be highly and justly beneficial to both the seniors and juniors of the profession.

It has, therefore, been proposed that Vakils, when especially admitted by the Court, should take rank among the advocates, who have not precedence, five years however being allowed to the Barrister.

This distinction is partly suggested by the High Courts Act which makes 10 years' practice as a Pleader equivalent to 5 years as a Barrister as a qualification for the Bench of the High Court.

By this rule every Vakil of the higher class would come immediately after a Barrister, whose call was 5 years later than his own.

By this scheme the precedence of Advocates and Vakils would be adjusted as follows:—

1*st*. The Advocate-General, the Standing Counsel and the first rank of the Bar in order of seniority.

2*nd*. The rest of the Bar, according to their date of call, and the higher rank of Vakils in order of their admission;—giving to Barristers 5 years' precedence over Vakils, *e. g.*, a Vakil admitted on the 1st of January 1870, would rank above all Barristers admitted after the 1st of January, 1875.

3*rd*. The rest of the Vakils, who would still continue to *appear, plead, and act* for the clients.

It is believed that an arrangement of this kind would not only enable the Judges to regulate the allowance of fees more fairly and satisfactorily, but that it would be just and beneficial to both branches of the profession.

Before, however, anything is actually done or decided, the Judges, who have suggested the arrangement, would be glad to be informed of the views both of the Bar and of the Vakils upon the subject.

In addition to the above a contemporary furnishes the following information : "Members of the English bar of ten year's standing are to wear silk and to be precluded from appearing in short causes, and from drafting the pleadings which are to be reserved for the Junior members of less than ten year's standing. Vakeels of ten years' standing, are to get seniority, over advocates of less than five years standing and shall not draw grounds of appeal or file appeals, prepare lists of papers or take out money from the Court, all of which the Juniors shall have to do. Some of the Vakeels who have obtained the degree of Doctor of Law, are to be privileged to plead in the Original Side of the High Court." The object of the High Court in proposing these changes seems to be two-fold, 1stly to raise the status of the Vakils, and 2ndly to benefit Junior Barristers. It is undoubtedly an anomaly that a barrister of yesterday should take the precedence of a Vakil of many years' standing. By knowledge, experience, and standing the former cannot justly claim precedence of the latter. In fact the present rule is a positive insult to the senior pleaders of the Court. It is also fair that encouragement should be held out to the junior barristers. Many of them now practically starve. It is this deplorable condition which has led some young Native barristers to take any appointment under Government on a wretched pittance rather than stick to the profession. Their parents have spent large sums of money with a view to secure them good legal education in England, and are also obliged to incur expense here in order to maintain them in the position they have attained, but the return is not unfrequently very small. The only way to help them would be for the senior barristers to transfer to them some business of theirs, and the proposal of the High Court seems to be fair and reasonable. We believe Queen's Counsel in England are precluded from undertaking business of a certain class, which is reserved for ordinary barristers. In the same way Senior Barristers in this country may fairly be called upon to reserve business of a certain description for junior barristers. Similarly vakils of a certain standing may also be asked to assign certain business to their juniors. The bar of the High Court is exceedingly overcrowded so much so that many a junior vakil do not earn enough to pay the *dhobi* and the *palki*. Some of them eke out their existence by undertaking the translation of Privy Council papers, but all are not fortunate in getting them. If the senior vakils be interdicted from doing business of the description referred to above, the poor junior vakils will decidedly gain. At the same time we must confess that all senior vakils are not in good practice, and they chiefly depend upon the kind of work which it is now proposed to make over to junior vakils. It would be a great hardship to the senior vakils, who have little practice, if they should be deprived of their present business. If the Court should really divide the vakils into two classes, we would recommend that option should be given to senior vakils to elect one class or the other just as it might suit their own convenience and interests. If such option be given to them, those senior vakils, who have not large practice, might prefer to be on the rolls of junior vakils. We would go further. We would lay down two different scales of fees for senior and junior vakils. The senior vakils are entitled to a higher fee than their juniors, and they now do practically charge a higher fee. This distinction is already observed in the bar on the original side of the High Court. Thus where a fee of five gold mohurs would be paid to the senior barrister, not more than two or three would be paid to the junior. In all cases, however, neither the barrister nor the vakil should be allowed to charge more than the authorized fee. This is a point of great practical importance to the litigating public, and we do hope that the High Court will give due attention to it. At present both barristers and vakils charge fees according to their own fancies, and some of the senior barristers and vakils, who are in high request, simply dictate their terms. No rules of equity or etiquette seem to restrain them. The fees sometimes charged by these favorites of the bar, both European and Native, are really scandalous. A barrister who would argue a case on the Original Side for 5 gold mohurs a day would not condescend to touch a brief on the Appellate Side, unless he was paid Rs. 500 per diem. This is really monstrous. The High Court will confer a substantial benefit upon the public, if it will regulate the fees to barristers and vakils within reasonable limits. This is the more necessary now in respect of the Appellate Side, inasmuch as a new class of practitioners is about to be recognized in the person of the Mookhtears under the Legal Practitioners' Act. If a distinction be made in fees payable to senior and junior vakils, a sufficient compensation will be given to the senior vakils for the concession they are asked to make in favour of their juniors.

There is one more point in connection with the proposed changes, which deserves consideration. It is this that Doctors of Laws in the Calcutta University should be admitted to the Original Side of the Court. We would go further. We would provide that vakils of a certain standing after passing a special examination should likewise be admitted to this privilege. A privilege of this kind has been conceded under certain conditions to vakils practising in the High Courts of Madras and Bombay, and we see no reason why it should not be extended to Bengal. We believe Sir Richard Couch did contemplate a move of this kind in Bengal, but he did not if we are informed aright receive the co-operation of his colleagues and the members of the bar. We hope that a different spirit now prevails among them. If the Court would make a rule of this kind, it would do a service to our young men thirsting for honors at the bar. We are not opposed to our young men going to England for professional education, but as the result shews many of the native barristers have been the cause of ruin to their parents in seeking to nurse their otherwise laudable ambition. If they find an outlet for their ambition in this country, they will not fail to work hard to attain to it. And when we say this we do not ask for our educated countrymen here a greater privilege than what their confreres enjoy in the sister presidencies. We want equal justice and a fair field for them and no favour.

DEOGHUR.

WE thank the Government of Bengal for furnishing us with a copy of its last letter to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore on the subject of the late mortality among pilgrims at the last Sreepunchumi mela at Deoghur. It would appear that there were seven cases of deaths, two of which occurred in villages three miles from Deoghur in which the Act was not in operation. We are not told where these villages lie ? If Buddynath is referred to, it is observable that there is no accommodation available there except near the Railway station, where again it is very limited. The third case, the Assistant Surgeon reports, was of "the common type of our cases." Of the remaining four cases the evidence, we are told, is very doubtful. We do not clearly understand this statement. Did the deaths occur or not ? But, says Mr. Secretary Mackenzie, "the whole mortality assertained is far less than frequently occurs at such pilgrim gatherings when bad weather sets in. At such

times the weak and sickly and ill-provided only too often die in the open air, shelter being in any case only procurable on payment." This is quite true, but the complaint is not that deaths occurred at all, but that the pilgrims were subjected to great privations and sufferings owing to the action of the sub-divisional officer, which resulted in the refusal of shelter. There must have been many pilgrims, who would have willingly paid for shelter, but thanks to the iron heart of Mr. Wilmot they could not get it for love or money. This point we observe has been entirely overlooked by Government. We, however, read that the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the local officers present took every possible means of mitigating the suffering necessarily caused by the sudden oncoming of bad weather on the night of the 15th February, though perhaps the Deputy Magistrate and Police Inspector might have bestirred themselves somewhat earlier than they did. The Sub-Inspector, Kali Komul Rai, is considered deserving of special commendation for his exertions in this respect, and his conduct will be brought to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police. His Honor is still of opinion, and in this view the Commissioner concurs, "that Mr. Wilmot, the Sub-Divisional Officer, ought, under the circumstances of the case, to have remained in Deoghur during the mela. The Sub-Divisional Officer ought always to be at his head-quarters on such occasions, and when he knew the attitude taken by the pandas regarding the Lodging-house Act, it was specially incumbent upon him to be on the spot to deal with emergencies such as occurred in the present instance." It is added: "TheLieutenant Governor does not feel satisfied that Mr. Wilmot's proceedings in connection with the enquiry ordered by Government subsequently have been such as they ought to have been. His demeanour towards some of the witnesses would seem to have been anything but conciliatory, and nothing could possibly have been more ill-judged than his summarily convicting and fining two witnesses for petty nuisances, admitted by them casually in the course of their depositions regarding the alleged deaths. The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the fines levied in these cases be refunded." Such conduct, if we are informed aright, is not at all unusual with Mr. Wilmot. In his sub-division his will is law. In his younger days he was a very energetic officer and did good work, but he is, it is, said, about to complete the usual span of human life, and we should not feel surprised if he has commenced to shew signs of second childhood. The question is very widely asked why he is not allowed to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*, which he has fairly earned.

The letter of Government then goes on: "The operation of the Act in Deoghur has for the present been suspended, and the notices issued by Mr. Wilmot under the Deputy Commissioner's orders, warning intending pilgrims that the lodging-houses are closed, have, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, been recalled." But has any notice been taken of the unauthorized issue of the "notices" in question? As regards the future extension of the Lodging-House Act to Deoghur Mr. Mackenzie writes to the Bhaugulpore Commissioner that "the Lieutenant-Governor will await full report from the Deputy Commissioner with your own suggestions on the whole subject of the extension of the Act. In considering this matter, enquiry should be made as to the statements that the pilgrimage to Deoghur differ in character from those to Pooree and Gya (where the Act is already in force) in respect of the stay made by the pilgrims, so that a fee levied in the manner provided in the Act presses with exceptional heaviness in Deoghur. The only object of extending the Act is to secure adequate conservancy and due regulation of the lodging-houses frequented by the pilgrims. If these matters can be provided for otherwise, the fee under the Act may be nominal, its other provisions only being enforced." But the whole question should now be carefully reviewed. Now that a new Commissioner takes charge of the Division we have every confidence that he will give an impartial consideration to the arguments urged on both sides. If, as the Lieutenant Governor remarks, the object aimed at can be otherwise attained, the levy of the fee need not be insisted upon.

Lastly, Mr. Mackenzie thus summarizes the correspondence regarding the enforcement of the Lodging-House Act in Deoghur:

The proposal to extend to that town the provisions of the Pooree Lodging-house Act was originally made in February 1878 by the Sub-Divisional Officer, strongly supported by Mr. Boxwell, then Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Mr. Boxwell wrote: "Unquestionably the pilgrims and pandas should be made to contribute to the sanitation of Deoghur. There can be only one rational opinion on the question." In this view you concurred. (Up to that time Government had been periodically asked for grants to enable the municipality to provide proper conservancy for the sanitation of the town). Similar measures being considered desirable in other places, the preparation of a Bill amending and extending the Pooree Act to other places of pilgrimage was resolved upon. At the late Deputy Commissioner's suggestion, and with special reference to the circumstances of Deoghur, the fee leviable under the Act was raised from eight annas to a sum 'not exceeding one rupee.' The new Act II (B.C) of 1879 was without further reference extended by Government to Deoghur on the 16th April 1879, no intimation of any change in the district officer's opinion in regard to the measure having come before Government. It appears from Mr. Oldham's present letter that the draft of bye-laws was submitted to you in August, and that in these the local officers had inserted a rate of fee "subject to the sanction of Government." In reply to this you seem to have intimated that Government sanction was not required. The Lieutenant-Governor has already said that in this you were mistaken. But you seem to have committed a further and more serious error of judgment in not laying before Government Mr. Wilmot's report of the mela held in September, when the combination of the pandas had, it now appears, been fully formed, and its possible consequences might have easily been foreseen. The budget estimates of the Deoghur Lodging house Fund reached Government on the 30th September, and showed Rs. 400 as estimated receipts for fees, but not a word was added to show that their realization was entirely doubtful. On the 19th January you submitted the bye-laws (received by you five months before). No intimation of the difficulties experienced locally in the introduction of the Act was given in your covering letter. On the contrary, you observed that though the bye-laws as drafted applied only to Deoghur municipal limits, there was a large tract lying outside, where pilgrims congregated, which might require to be dealt with under the Act. You wrote,—"Should this be decided upon, separate bye-laws may be proposed, or, in place of those submitted, a revised set for the whole tract at once may be framed as found most convenient. I have addressed the Deputy Commissioner on this subject." The Lieutenant-Governor, in view of the possible inconvenience of passing bye-laws that might require early modification, postponed their consideration until your further report should be received, as intimated to you in this office letter No. 99, dated the 7th February.

The Lieutenant-Governor must, on the facts as now before him, absolve the local officers from the charge made in paragraph 3 of my letter of the 1st instant of not having reported matters to you, but he cannot absolve you from blame for having failed to realize the importance of the difficulty, and to keep the Government informed of what was passing at Deoghur.

We are glad to observe that the Lieutenant Governor has spoken out to the Commissioner in no uncertain sound.

We repeat as we suggested before that the Sirdar Panda may fairly be called upon to make an annual contribution in aid of the maintenance of the conservancy of the shrine, and that in consideration of this contribution the lodging house fee be remitted altogether. Rules for the sanitary regulation of the lodging houses should of course be laid down, but they should not be too rigorous nor should they be rigorously carried out. Moderation and conciliation will accomplish all that is necessary on the subject.

THE ASSAM LOCAL RATES ACT.

WE have received a copy of a memorial submitted by the landholders of Sylhet to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council protesting against the enactment of the new Assam Local Rates Act. In the first place they complain that no opportunity had been given to the people of Assam to consider the provisions of this Regulation before enactment into law. Unlike other legislative measures this was promulgated at once without any previous intimation. The reason of this extraordinary step was that it was not an Act of the Legislature and that consequently the necessary forms and rules as to publicity were not gone through. It was a Regulation passed by the Executive Council. Be that as it might the non-observance of the rule of publicity is much to be regretted. When trivial questions affecting non-regulation provinces are made the subjects of formal legislation, we cannot understand why a measure imposing a heavy local tax should have been passed without giving the people concerned any opportunity for discussing it. The memorialists then urge several objections to the new Regulation, which are well argued and weighty enough. We do not quite go with them in thinking that Assam should be exempted from famine taxation because it is poor, or that Sylhet should be excluded from it because it is seldom afflicted with such natural visitations as flood or drought. As a component part of the empire Assam cannot repudiate its obligations to the empire, but it has unfortunately often been found that while money is taken for particular purposes it is not faithfully applied to those purposes. We wish the memorialists had laid due stress upon that point. We now come to the detailed objections of the memorialists to the Regulation. In the first place they point out that already a *dak* cess is levied in Sylhet. All estates paying land revenue of Rs. 50 and upwards are liable to pay a rate of one anna per rupee for the maintenance of the rural post, it cannot therefore be fair to tax them twice for the same purpose. In the second place the memorialists justly remark that lunatic asylums, hospitals, and schools in other parts of the empire are maintained by the imperial or the provincial fund, and they do not see any reason why a local tax should be imposed upon Assam for the maintenance of similar institutions there. In the third place the memorialists state that the works to be undertaken under this Regulation will benefit the general community, and they see no reason why the landed proprietors should be singled out for taxation. They make the following remarks under this head:

"That Lunatic Asylums, Hospitals, Schools &c. are generally supported by Government in other parts of the Empire without special taxation for such purposes, your Excellency's Memorialists most humbly submit that it is not at all equitable that a poor province as Assam should be burdened with an imposition for Lunatic Asylums, Schools, Hospitals from which the richest provinces of the Empire have been exempted.

That the landholders represent, but a small section of the community; there are merchants, traders, members of the professions, cultivators, labourers, artisans, manufacturers and others who represent by far the larger section of it. The works to be undertaken by the funds raised under this regulation appear to be such as all classes of the community are collectively entitled to derive benefits therefrom. Your Excellency's memorialists therefore most respectfully submit, that it is not at all just and equitable that works which more or less benefit all classes of the community should be undertaken at the expense of a small section of it, viz. the class of the Landed proprietors.

In the fourth place the memorialists point out that the acreage system of taxation will lead to inequality and injustice. They remark:

That the standard of assessment is not, Your Excellency's memorialists submit, just and equitable. Sylhet is a district the greater portion of which is waste, uncultivated covered with jungle or sub-merged in water. There are 55,573 Estates on the Revenue Roll of the District out of which only 473 estates pay an annual land, revenue of Rs. 1000 or upwards. Besides the number of estates whose superficial area exceeds 400 acres is proportionately very small. Your Excellency's memorialists therefore beg most respectfully to submit that the provision made in section 2 of the Regulation with regard to the waste and uncultivated land, will only benefit a small number i. e. about 1-111 of the whole community of landed proprietors in Sylhet and what is more to be regretted is that while the richer and more opulent portion of the landholders benefit most by this provision, the larger number of poor and indigent proprietors are denied all consideration whatever.

That the petty estates, the annual revenue of which does not exceed Rs. 100 or whose area is below 400 acres, contain land which is waste uncultivated, covered with jungle or submerged in water, Nay, there is a large number of estates of this category which are wholly and entirely so; the proprietors deriving no profit from them, but at the same time saving them from sale by paying up the revenue in expectation of their being brought under cultivation in future. Your Excellency's Memorialists most respectfully beg to submit that the consequence of the imposition of the local rate according to the acreage system will be to bring these estates to sale and the Government will buy at a very nominal price every one of them.

That the acreage system is open to objection on another ground. There are no reliable records at the collectorate to which the officer invested with the power of assessment of rate under this regulation can refer for ascertaining the accurate area of a particular estate. The Thakbast maps, though prepared on scientific principles, and under the supervision of efficient and responsible officers of Government, are not infallible guides in this respect. The Thakbast papers in certain cases have been repeatedly condemned by the Government and the Highest Court of Justice as unreliable and inaccurate as regards the boundaries and area of the estates. It frequently appears in the Thakbast papers that lands of one estate have been demarcated as appertaining to another estate. The Civil Courts in this District, have in innumerable cases so declared. Your Excellency's Memorialists therefore submit that in the absence of accurate measurements of all the estates, the application of the acreage system in the assessment of rates will involve serious complications.

That the acreage system fails in dealing out equal justice to all classes of the landholders. It makes no distinction between good and bad land. One acre of land in the highly cultivated part of one Pergunah does not yield its landholders the same rent as the same quantity of land in the similarly situated part of another Pergunah does to its owner. Besides the assessment of land revenue in the Permanent Settlement was not founded on the acreage but on the net collections made by the proprietors irrespective of the area of the estate. The decennial settlement in this District was made

in the year 1789 and this long interval of 91 years has brought about radical changes in the condition and quantity of the land, and the result is apparent. Instances are innumerable in which one estate, whose area is 24 acres was assessed at Permanent Settlement to a land revenue of one rupee. The lands have improved in quality, and the land holder receives a rent of Rs. 24 at the rate of one rupee per acre. His net profit, therefore, after deducting the land revenue and local rate, is 20 Rs. but another estate whose area is also 24 acres was assessed at the same settlement to a land revenue of Rs. 10. The land has deteriorated in quality and the land holder receives a rental of 12 Rs. at the rate of 8 annas per acre. But the estate being subjected to a charge of Rs. 13 including the local rate the proprietors has necessity to supply the deficiency from his other sources of income in order to save the estate from sale. Your Excellency's Memorialists therefore submit that the principle of acreage system is not an equalizing one and therefore not a sound principle of taxation.

The memorialists next represent that the rate of assessment for permanently settled estates is too high, and that the mode of realization would be ruinous. They then adduce particular reasons why in their opinion Sylhet is deserving of special consideration. They state—

"That Sylhet is a district of petty landholders. The number of estates on its Rent Roll is 55573 and the average area of each estate is about 30 acres. Besides, these estates by the regular course of descent, transfers, inheritance or other modes of alienations have been parcelled out into so many small holdings that each estate is at present possessed on the whole by at least 100 sharers, whose rights and interests are quite distinct from each other. These sharers, the majority of whom are very poor, cannot pay the revenue on the due dates, and the result is that at every instalment of the land revenue, large arrears remain due after the last day of payment. The Legislature in consideration of the circumstance, that the enforcement of the Sale Law (Act XI of 1859) in its entirety would result in the total annihilation of the present class of the landed proprietors in Sylhet, have made an exception to the effect that it would be discretionary with the Collector of Sylhet to realize, on the first instance, the arrears by the attachment and sale of immoveable property of the defaulter and therefore arrear is generally received from the defaulters up to the very moment the estate is put to the hammer. Your Excellency's Memorialists most humbly beg to state that while the land revenue, is not punctually realized from these estates, what guarantee is there that these rates which will in certain cases be ten times the land revenue will be paid by the landholders on the due day of payment. The sad result stares your Excellency's Memorialists in the face that all the estates will be brought to indiscriminate sale and not a vestige will be left of the present class of the landed proprietors in Sylhet, who being thus divested of their paternal estates will be compelled to quit the land leaving behind them their wives, children and other dear relations. Further Your Excellency's Memorialists regret to notice that the shares which are separated under the provision of Act XI. of 1859 are not charged with a separate liability of their own, but are rendered liable to the state for the arrear of the parent estate.

That a somewhat corresponding tax is levied in Bengal under the name of Road Cess and Road Cess Act had passed into law, while Sylhet was under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and although His Honor the Lieutenant Governor had once proposed to introduce the said Act in Sylhet, yet on the representation of the Local officer more especially of Mr. Sutherland the then Collector, who was well acquainted with the condition of the people, it appeared to His Honor that the condition of the Sylhet people was not such as to warrant its introduction. Your Excellency's Memorialists therefore most humbly submit that although the diffusion of wealth by the Tea plantations has somewhat improved the condition of the labouring class of the population, the class of the landed proprietors is heavily invoved in debts and consequently no substantial change has been brought about in their condition so as to justify the imposition of a tax somewhat analogous to the Road Cess in Bengal.

That in 1874 when Sylhet was transferred to the Chief Commissionership of Assam, the Right Honorable the Earl of Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India held out assurance to Your Excellency's Memorialists in the letter alluded to in para 11 that "Neither the transfer of this District nor the passing of an Act which formally withdraws this district from the jurisdiction of certain authorities in Bengal will make any substantial change in the mode of administering Sylhet. There will certainly be no change in the system of law and judicial procedure under which the inhabitants of Sylhet have hitherto lived nor in the principle, which apply throughout Bengal to the settlement and collection of land revenue," but your Excellency's Memorialists regret to observe that a most material and substantial change has been introduced by this Regulation not only in the mode but in the principles of administration. In Bengal no measure whatever, whether affecting the personal status or rights in property can pass into law without the intervention of the Legislative Council or without inviting public criticism, but in Sylhet, this Regulation which materially affected the dearest and most valuable of their rights, *viz*, the right and title they possess in the landed property, has passed into law without giving them a single opportunity to say a word for or against its adaptability or without the same being discussed in the Legislative Council. Further, in the permanently settled districts of Bengal, the estates are not charged with any other encumberances, besides the land revenue, but in the poor district of Sylhet all the estates are rendered liable to sale not only for arrears of land revenue but also for the rates that will be assessed on them, although it is entitled to greater sympathy than any other district of Bengal.

The memorialists have also taken other objections to the Regulation, which we have neither time nor space to notice. Their objections are both reasonable and substantial, and we hope due attention will be given to them. It is true that the Regulation in question has become a law of the land, and that it may be inconvenient to alter it immediately. But remembering that no opportunity had been given to the people to express their opinion before it was passed into law, and that they are deeply aggrieved by its provisions, it is meet that a fair hearing should be given to them. Why the usual rule of publicity in the enactment of a law should be departed from in respect of legislation for Assam we confess we cannot understand. Such a course shuts up the mouths of the people and practically nullifies the right of petition. It is an unconstitutional and arbitrary course, inconsistent with the general spirit of British administration in India, and repugnant to the general principles of fair play and right dealing.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IN COMMEMORATION of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Science Association the Raja of Bijni has subscribed Rs. 1000 in aid of the funds of the Association. We hope other native gentlemen will follow this worthy example. The Viceroy's visit to the Science Association not only marks an epoch in the history of that institution but also in the annals of Indian education. It is fitting that this auspicious event should be commemorated by substantial contributions in aid of the Association.

WE ARE requested to mention that a handsome donation of a thousand rupees has been made to the District Charitable Society by Raja Komodnaryan Bhoop of Bijni. The Society closed the last year with a debt of Rs. 11,000, and some benevolent examples like that of the Raja are therefore essentially needed to place its finances on a sound footing.

WE HAVE received the names of the undermentioned subscribers to the Fund, which is being raised by the British Indian Association, for the payment of the election expenses of Mr. Fawcett:

		Rs.
Amount already acknowledged	...	2965
The Hon'ble The Maharaja of Durbhanga	..	500
Maharaja of Doomraon	..	200
Kumar Rajendronarain Deb, Dacca	...	200
Raja Hurrendrakrishna Bahadoor	...	25
Baboo Dijendranath Tagore	...	50
,, Mohinymohun Roy	...	20
		3960

We are requested to mention that the Maharaja of Durbhanga wishes it to be understood that he makes the donation out of respect for Mr. Fawcett's personal character as one of the few members, who has advocated Indian interests in Parliament, but that in doing so he does not identify himself with the Liberal Party.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to notice that Mr. Fawcett has been elected for Hackney. The Conservatives have deservedly met with a signal defeat. While it is a matter of national congratulation to us that Mr. Fawcett is once more returned to Parliament, we hope the movement set an foot to raise subscriptions for the payment of his election expenses will not be relaxed. Mr. Fawcett is not a rich man; he must have incurred heavy expenses in this contested election, and India ought to bear her legitimate burden in the return of her champion to Parliament.

THE CALCUTTA COMMITTEE of the Irish Famine Relief Fund have received the following letter from Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough:

DUBLIN CASTLE, 2ND MARCH, 1880.

The Honorary Secretary of the Relief Fund in aid of Distress in Ireland, Calcutta.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of £1,000, through Mr. Johan S. Scrymgeour (Oriental Bank Corporation) paid to my fund for the relief of the distress in the west of Ireland and I hasten personally to return the warm thanks of the Ladies of Ireland, who form my committee, for this generous donation, which proves so practically the sympathy of the Relief Committee at Calcutta with the sufferings of the poor distressed peasantry.

By the liberal support of the British public at Home and abroad, I am thankful to say we have succeeded in averting starvation and in mitigating the terrible misery which a succession of bad seasons culminating last summer in the total failure of the potato crop here brought on the unfortunate Irish of the Western Provinces.

I have to add my own thanks for the confidence reposed in me by entrusting to my committee the dispensing of your subscriptions, and I can conscientiously affirm that it will be judiciously and carefully spent without distinction of creed or politics.

I beg to remain, yours faithfully,
FRANCES ANNE,
Marlborough.

THE ELECTED Commissioners of Calcutta have performed a really Herculean task. They have cleared the Augæan stable of the Municipal Market. As Mr. Beverly, the new Chairman, who justly said that he was a perfectly disinterested witness, not being concerned one way or another, remarked, the Committee have done a stupendous work, sparing neither time nor trouble. They have brought into light a disgraceful state of things, which we hope will not recur. The report of the Committee had been delayed long, but the improvements suggested by them have for the most part been already carried out. We hope the Municipal Market will henceforward shew a clean sheet.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to learn that all endeavours to induce Dr. D. B. Smith to withdraw his resignation have failed. It would appear that he had sent in his resignation not in consequence of any remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor but owing to the tone of a certain letter of Dr. Payne, Surgeon-General, which he considered to be a threat and insult. Dr. Payne denied that he had meant any thing of the kind, but the words employed by him were admitted by disinterested parties to bear the construction which Dr. Smith had put upon them. We hear that on the matter being brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor Dr. Payne was ordered to cancel the correspondence out of which the quarrel had arisen and to tender an apology to Dr. Smith. At first Dr. Smith was disposed to agree to this arrangement, but he subsequently changed his mind and intimated that he would not withdraw his resignation. We have high respect for Dr. Smith's talents and abilities, courage, independence and high character, and cannot but deeply regret that circumstances should have occurred, which made him throw up his appointment. He is a sincere and warm friend of the people of this country, and his premature retirement inflicts a great loss upon them.

THE COLLECTOR of Hooghly has issued a circular in Bengali calling upon lakhirajdars in that district to file returns of their rent-free lands for purposes of the Road Cess. We have been furnished with the following English translation of the circular:

NOTICE.

In the Court of the Collector of Road Cess Department.

Whereas the rent-free lands lying in this district and which have not been entered in the register marked or which have not been shewn in the returns submitted by the zemindars being required to be measured and valued for assessment for the Road Cess under Bengal Act 10 of 1871, Section 26, it has become necessary to include them in the Register No. 2 of the Mahal to which they appertain or in the separate Register No. 9, the proprietors, of the above lands are hereby called upon to present themselves before the Deputy Collector in charge of the Cess Office of this Collectorate and submit return of the same within one month or as soon as possible in order to the assessment of the cess on the same to which they may be held liable under the law. If any cultivating ryot paying rent for these lands submit returns exhibiting himself as the lakhrajdar, that circumstance shall not be held to exempt him from his liability to pay the cess to the proprietor to whom he pays rent.

This circular has caused great stir in the district of Hooghly. We hear that ten thousand applications have already been filed by lakhrajdars or pseudo-lakhrajdars. The circular is worded cautiously enough, but we fear it will lead to great mischief. It will open a wide door to dispute and litigation. We hope the Board of Revenue will cause the circular to be withdrawn.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to observe that impaired health and other circumstances have compelled Mr. Robert Knight to convert the weekly *Statesman* in London into a monthly periodical. Although the new weekly had not been in existence for quite a half year, it had made considerable mark upon public opinion in England. Liberal statesmen and politicians gave it a most hearty welcome. As a proof of

the appreciation of the new paper by the British public we may mention that on the conversion of the weekly into a monthly not one English subscriber has withdrawn. As a weekly the paper was certainly more useful than the monthly would be, and if the weekly edition has collapsed our countrymen are partly to blame. If they had supported it with that liberality, the necessity of which we had urged repeatedly upon them, Mr. Knight, notwithstanding his failing health, might have made some arrangements for the continuance of the weekly edition; the loss to India is incalculable. We hope they will rally round the monthly edition. There will be one advantage in it; the writers will have both time and space for making their papers complete, and as Indian subjects cannot be made fully comprehensible to the general English reader within the space usually available in a weekly paper, the monthly periodical will afford better scope for the treatment of these subjects.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy, following the continental custom, honored Literature, Science and Art last week by inviting some representative men to a Dinner and Evening Party at Government House on Wednesday last. Literature was represented by Mr. Tawney, Science by General Walker, Mr. Schwendler, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Pedler, and Dr. Payne, and Art by Mr. Locke. Several members of the Science Association were also invited, among whom we noticed the Very Revd. Father Lafont, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur, Babu Taraprossunno Roy and Moulavi Abdul Luteef. There were also present His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon'ble Rivers Thompson, and General Sir Edwin Johnson. Dr. Mahendralal Sircar was asked to repeat some of the interesting experiments, which he had made at the Science Association in illustration of his lecture on "ultra-gaseous state of matter." The experiments elicited a learned discussion between Dr. Sircar, Mr. Schwendler, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Pedler and Father Lafont. His Excellency the Viceroy as usual was very kind and courteous.

WE CONGRATULATE Babu Brojendro Kumar Seal on his appointment as Additional Civil and Sessions Judge of Burdwan. He is a very able and deserving officer, and his rapid rise has been commensurate with his talents and abilities. We believe his service does not extend over more than fifteen years, and within that comparatively brief space of time he has risen to the top of the tree. This is the first time a native Sub-Judge has been appointed to the covenanted post of Civil and Sessions Judge, and on his success will depend the extension of this superior class of appointments to the native judiciary. We have, however, no doubt that Babu Brojendro Kumar Seal will fully justify the choice of Government. While we readily acknowledge his merits, we hope we will not be considered to be saying anything in his disparagement, when we remark that Babu Mohendranath Bose, who is also a very able and deserving judicial officer, had priority of claims. He is in the thousand rupee grade, whereas Babu Brojendra Kumar Seal was about two months ago promoted to the Rs. 800 grade. But perhaps Babu Mohendranath Bose is not in the good graces of Mr. Justice Louis Jackson, who we believe practically made the selection on behalf of the High Court.

ON TUESDAY last His Honor the Lieutenant Governor conferred the sanads and khilluts on the newly created Maharajas and Rajas of Bengal. The *elite* of Calcutta both European and Native were invited to a Garden Party, and a durbar was improvised in the drawing-room for this ceremony. The room was crowded to overflowing. The recipients of the honors were one by one presented to the Lieutenant-Governor by Mr. Horace Cockerell, the Senior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, who read the sanads, and His Honor then addressed them each a few congratulatory words. We give below the addresses of His Honor to the Maharajas and Rajas in the order they were presented to him:

Maharajah Nripendro Naraian Bahadoor of Cooch Behar.

It affords me much pleasure to present you with the Sunnud of a Maharajah Bahadoor which His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has graciously conferred on you as a personal distinction before you have come of age.

I am gratified to find the representative of an ancient family, whose ancestors have been rulers of Cooch Behar for more than three centuries, endeavouring to qualify himself for the important position he will occupy on attaining his majority as Chief of the Cooch Behar State.

Maharajah Komul Krishna Deb.

It is a source of special gratification to me to have to present this Sunnud, by which the Governor-General confers on you the title of Maharajah as the representative of one of the oldest families in Bengal.

I am glad to think that the title so worthily bestowed on your ancestor, Maharajah Nava Krishna Deb, in the time of Lord Clive, has been revived in the person of so worthy a descendant.

You have, Maharajah, been long distinguished by your acts of liberality and public spirit, and I trust that you may long live to enjoy the honor now conferred on you.

Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore.

It is gratifying to me that the researches and accomplishments which have made your name well known in England and Europe, as well as in your own country, have been recognized by the Governor-General-in Council. You belong to a family of well known and approved loyalty, and I have much pleasure in presenting you with the Sunnud conferring on you the title of Rajah as a personal distinction.

Rajah Kristendra Roy of Bolihar.

For many years past your name has been well known to the Government of Bengal as that of a most liberal supporter of institutions tending to the improvement and advantage of your poorer fellow-countrymen.

At Bolihar you have for some years past maintained entirely at your own expense a Charitable Dispensary and a Middle Class School. Besides many other works of minor importance, you have during the last few years constructed, at your own expense, a most useful road some twelve miles in length, from Bolihar to the River Attrai.

I have much pleasure in presenting you with the Sunnud by which the Governor-General in Council confers on you the title of Rajah as a personal distinction.

The new khilluts the Maharajas and Rajas received were diamond rings and *sirpunchs*. The whole ceremony went off as merrily as a marriage bell, but there was one hitch, evidently due to an over-sight, we mean the distribution of *utter* and *pan* by *chaprasies*, which might as well have been omitted.

We again congratulate the Government on the selection of the men for the new honors and also the recipients of these honors. They are all eminently worthy of the distinctions conferred upon them. We do not however know how the young Maharaja of Kuch Behar, who is a semi-independent prince, under treaty obligations to the British Government, feels by being brought down to the level of Bengal Zemindars. By the bye His Highness appeared at the Durbar bare-headed—with neither a pugri nor a "brimless cap" on. He lately visited England; is bare-headedness in an oriental court assembly the fruit of his English culture?

IT AFFORDS us much pleasure to announce that His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria has been graciously pleased to confer upon our distinguished countryman Raja Showrindromohun Tagore the dignity of the most Exalted Order of Francis-Joseph. The following is a translation of the letter:

Translation.

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty Francis Joseph Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia &c. &c, has, by his most high letter of the 26th February 1880, been graciously pleased to confer upon Dr. Sourindromohun Tagore, Rajah in Calcutta, the Crown of Commander of the most Exalted Order of Francis Joseph.

The Chancellor of the order has the honor in connection with the accompanying above mentioned Decoration to make over the enclosed declaration regarding the future return of the same to the Treasury of the order with the entry of the date kindly made out in his own hand-writing and sent here.

Vienna the 27th February 1880,
(Sd.) THE CHANCELLOR OF THE ORDER.

This Order was instituted by the present Emperor of Austria in 1849. According to its rules the Order is to be conferred on men of distinguished merit and the members to be nominated by the Emperor himself. The order consists of three degrees, Knights of the Grand Cross, Commanders, and Knights. The badge of the Order is a gold enamelled cross, externally octagonal and bent forward. The cross in itself is red, with a golden ring round it. The middle scutcheon is circular and white surrounded by a golden stripe, and contains on the obverse the two letters F. J. (Franciscus Josephus.) Between the four arms of the Cross is visible the two-headed crowned eagle in gold, partly enamelled black, holding in his two beaks a golden chain, in the lower links of which is the motto: 'Viribus unitis.' The reverse of the cross is the same as above described, with the only difference that (the year) 1849 is substituted for the letters F. J.

We have seen the badge received by Raja Shourindromohun Tagore, and it is an equisite thing of beauty. May the Raja live long to enjoy the honors which are pouring in upon him deservedly from all sides!

WE HAVE before us a copy of a memorial to the Foreign Office of one Sookodev Marwari, a resident of Boondi, in Rajputana. He states that he had advanced to one Pundit Govind Rao, Jagirdar of Sarola in Rajkote a loan of Rs. 21,000, that on not receiving the money back he instituted a suit in the Civil Court of Palikhana in Kota for Rs. 52,000, principal and interest, that the suit hung fire for three years and no judgment was passed, that he made an appeal to the Kota Court for permission to sue as a pauper, that permission was granted to him to sue in *forma pauperis*, that the records were called for from the Palikhana Court but they were missing, that although fresh evidence was offered by him in the absence of the records, the Judge instead of attaching any weight to the evidence or enquiring into the cause of the disappearance of the records dismissed the case. The plaintiff then made an appeal to the Political Agent, but without effect. He has now submitted a memorial to the Viceroy in Council. The man's case seems to be very hard. Kotah is under the regency of the British Government and surely our Political Agent ought to see to the proper administration of justice. We do hope that the Government of India will give redress to the aggrieved.

REVIEW.

Lyttoniana; By Adharlal Sen, B.A.,—Calcutta, 1879.

This little volume is quite a curiosity in Bengali literature. It contains "things unattempted yet in *Bengali* rhyme." We do not know of any regular attempt having yet been made to clothe the gems of western poetry in an Indian garb. Stray pieces have now and then been translated, but to Babu Adharlal Sen belongs the credit of having first undertaken to present the productions of an English poet in readable Bengali. And the reason of this is not far to seek. The east and the west are so little allied to each other in thought and mode of expression, that very few of our versifiers would be found equal to the task of finding a becoming oriental garb for the western muse.

The little volume under review consists of choice pieces culled from Lord Lytton's poems rendered into Bengali. The burden of nearly all the pieces selected is Love,—not love buoyant and aspiring, thriving in the garden of youth, blooming under the genial "starlight of delicious skies," but love hopeless and desponding,—crushed by despair, and eager to obtain one moment of fancied respite from anguish by conjuring up "sweet dreams of lost delights."

Taking into consideration the comparative poverty of the Bengali language, which is yet in a state of transition, and remembering that years must elapse before its vocabulary becomes rich enough to give expression to the delicate shades of foreign thought and sentiment, we cannot but admire the way in which Babu Adharlal Sen has rendered Lord Lytton's dreamy and imaginative poems into Bengali. We cannot say that the translations are literal, but the ideas and sentiments of the poet have been shadowed forth as distinctly and sweetly as the genius of the Bengali language would permit. The attempt has been successful, and the melodious strains of our poet-Viceroy will now find their way into the jealously-guarded zenana, and will delight Indian ladies, as they have already found a responsive echo in the hearts of their western sisters.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Calcutta, March 29th.—It is stated from Sibi that Captain Showers, when marching with a few sowars between the Chapper mountain and Quetta, was set upon by some Kakar Pathans and killed.

From Kabul.—Fighting is said to be still going on between Muhammad Jan and the Hazaras. Muhammad Jan's defeat is doubted. Reports still continue to be received of intended risings along the line of communication. Considerable excitement is prevalent, but no sign of any combination is visible at present. The occupation of Peshbolak and construction of the new line of road thither have been deferred.

A gathering of a number of Mangals and Ghilzais are reported at Hazara, near Saikai Kotal, and near the Shuturgardan. A Turi Kafila has been attacked by Waziris near Thal.

29*th.*—*From Assam.*—On the General Commanding taking up his position at Konoma and occupying the neighbouring villages, all the Khels of Konoma have offered to submit. Thirty-eight guns have been surrendered, but till the full numbers are given up, military operations will be maintained.

30*th.*—*Kabul, March* 29*th.*—The last detachment of 42 sick and wounded British soldiers left on the 29th. A parade of all the troops has been held. General Gough's Brigade would move into Siah Sang Camp on the 30th. A fine of Rs. 5,000 will be levied on the Khugianis responsible for the attack on Fort Battye.

Mr. Lyall leaves Kabul on the 1st.

From Kandahar.—The petty rebellion in Zamindawar has collapsed. The Sirdar's troops lost 24 killed and 69 wounded. They have received ample supplies of caps and ammunition. The rebels' loss was more severe. Sirdar Sher Ali has decided not to accompany Sir Donald Stewart to Khelat-i-Ghilzai, but is sending his brothers. The first Brigade marched from Kandahar for Khelat on the 29th, via the Arghastan Valley.

Captain Showers was murdered when enroute from Dergai to Quetta, it is believed by treachery, through having trusted to Panizai Kakars to take him by a short route to Quetta. He had left his escourt, all but fifteen, behind. His party was fired into by thirty men concealed at difficult parts of the road.

30*th.*—The Chief Commissioner, Assam, telegraphs :—The Nagas have all submitted, and the General has occupied the position. The expedition may now be closed.

31*st.*—The loss of the enemy in the attack on Fort Battye is reported to have been forty killed and missing. Both the Kharbun and Wazir sections of the Khugianis were implicated. Moghal Khan and Sadik Khan evacuated Goshta upon the arrival of our troops at Lachipur, on the other side of the river opposite Goshta. Goshta is now in possession of the Governor of Jelalabad.

Sir Donald Stewart and the head-quarters of the Bengal Division left Kandahar on the 30th for Kelat-i-Ghilzai.

Captain Shower's remains were brought in to Quetta on the 29th. The Frontier and Biluch levies brought in two wounded men, one severely, the other dangerously wounded. In consequence of the murder of Captain Showers, detachments of troops have been moved up to Gwal to act with Sir R. Sandeman.

On the 28th, in the morning, the camp of Lieutenant Fuller, of the Railway Survey, was attacked beyond Gwal. Two camp followers were killed, and a Serjeant and two Sepoys wounded. Lieutenant Fuller fell back on Major Macartney's camp, three miles from Gwal which has been reinforced, wings of 10th and 16th N. I. having rendezvoused there.

Calcutta, April 2*nd.*—*Kandahar, April* 1*st.*—The rebellion in Zamindawar is entirely over, and the rebels have all dispersed. The whole of the Bengal Division have left Kandahar, and General Primrose has taken command of the Bombay troops in Southern Afghanistan. Weather splendid; rain much wanted. A Ghazi was taken in the city on the previous day. He wounded the chaprassy who seized him, and was at once hanged by the Sirdar's order. Supplies are coming in plentifully to Kelat-i-Ghilzai.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 3rd April, 1880.

There has been more animation in our markets during the past week than we have had for some time, and a brisk business was done in both imports and exports.

IMPORTS.

This market during the period under review found a better demand from the upper provinces and a fair amount of business was done in Grey Shirtings 39 in. even at advanced rates; Madapallams, Jaconets, Mulls, T. Cloth have also found buyers to a limited extent.

White goods of all descriptions were also in good enquiry and transactions done to a fair extent.

Yarns continued steady, chiefly the import 40s. Country manufactures remained almost the same as before.

EXPORTS.

This market has also experienced a better demand which led to a fair amount of business.

Jute has continued steady with light stock, and scanty supplies, and these combining will prevent a further decline in the rates and dissappoint sanguine buyers.

Oil-seed.—There have been several transactions both for forward and immediate deliveries as detailed below :

Linseed—4% small grain for immediate delivery @ 4-4 @ 4-5.
For forward delivery in all April and May @ 4-3 @ 4-4.
Rape-seed Brown, limited transactions, at 3 8 at 3-9.
Poppy seed 4% small transactions at 4-8 at 4-10-6.

Wheat, a fair amount of business has been reported at the prices quoted below :

Delhi for April and May delivery	at 3-4
Cawnpore	at 3-2
Jawalu	at 2-12

MONETARY.

During the week there has been no change in the rates of discount or interest. Seven per cent. continues to be the minimum rate from the easy state of the money market; it is anticipated that the Bank of Bengal will have to reduce its rate at the next meeting of the Directors.

GOVT. SECURITIES AND JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

The market for Government Securities presented more lively features and induced several transactions even at enhanced rates. The following rates ruled during the week :

29th March	4%	94-12	at 94-14	4½%	101-15 @ 102
30th	,,	94-13	at 94-12	,,	101-15
31st	,,	94-13	at 94-15	,,	101-15
1st April	,,	94-15	at 95	,,	102
2nd	,,	95	at 95-1	,,	102-2
3rd	,,	95-3	at 95-4	,,	102-4

Joint Stock Shares market continued quiet, nothing of importance has transpired.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

		Rs.	As.	P.
V. N. Narasawmiengar Esq.,	Simoga	10	0	0
Benares City Library		13	4	0
Friends Library,	Ghateswara	3	10	0
Baboo Haranchunder Mookerjee,	Peshawar	5	0	0
,, Ramlal,	Bhaugulpore	10	0	0
,, Madholal,	Gya	6	10	0
,, Turruckchunder Roy,	Furreedpore	5	0	0
,, Sreenath Chatterjee,	Malibund	6	10	0
,, Kadarnath Dutt,	Poorah	6	10	0
,, Muttylal Roy,	Moorshedabad	10	0	0
,, Hemchunder Banerjee,	Muddopore	5	0	0
,, Bhootnath Chuckerbutty,	Barrackpore	6	9	9
,, Dwarkanath Mittra,	Sreekristopore	20	0	0
,, Bykuntnath Mondul,	Moisadal	5	0	0
,, Callachand Bose,	Patna	13	4	0
,, Hurrymohun Lahiry,	Nowgong	13	4	0
,, Hurrishchunder Banerjee,	Kandi	13	4	0
,, Purbuttychurn Kor,	Dhadka	13	8	0
,, Debendranath Banerjee,	Meenakha	3	10	0

ERRATUM.

For Gopalchunder Chatterjee Darjeeling Rs. 10
Read Gokoolnath Chatterjee Kalimpoong, Darjeeling ... 10 0 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 31, 1880.

GENERAL.—The services of Baboo Chunder Narain Singh, M. A. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department Irrigation Branch of this Government, for employment on special duty under that Department.

Baboo Doorgadas Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, on leave, is transferred to Bhagulpore.

Baboo Koylash chunder Ghose, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Orissa, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 8, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under the orders of the 3rd March 1879.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The services of Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

Baboo Brojendra Coomar Seal, Small Cause Court Judge and Subordinate Judge of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be Additional Judge of the District of Burdwan.

Mr. T. F. Bignold, District and Sessions Judge of Bankoora and Additional District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong.

Baboo Kristo Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Baboo Uma Churn Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

In supersession of the orders of the 10th ultimo, Baboo Gossain Dass Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Kissengunge Division of the Purneah district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Rattray, or until further orders.

Moulvi Bazlul Karim, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to have charge of the Arrareah division of that district, with effect from the date on which he received charge, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Uma Churn Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Bhattacharjee, M. A., B. L., Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is transferred to Dinagepore.

Mr. G. M. Goodricke, Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is appointed to be Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, under Act I of 1879 and Act VII of 1870, and Superintendent of Excise Revenue in Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs, and Hooghly as far as the Sulkeah thana under Act VII (B. C.) of 1878, *vice* Mr. J. Mackenzie, retired. Mr. Goodricke is vested, under Act XXIII of 1850 and Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, with the powers of a Deputy Collector of Land Revenue in Calcutta.

Kumar Rameshwara Singh, Assistant Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Durbhunga, is transferred to Bhagulpore.

Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Moonsheegunge division of the district of Dacca, on being relieved of his present appointment under the Durbhunga Raj.

LEGISLATION.—With the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr. Horace A. Cockerell, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th Section of the Indian Council's Act of 1861, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, *vice* the Hon'ble C. T. Buckland, whose term of appointment has expired.

POLICE.—Mr. C. E. Fabre Tonnerre, Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the District Police, Balasore is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April next or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

By the D. R. C. Committee, Pubna, a District Engineer, monthly salary Rs. 250 (including contribution to pension and leave allowance) with travelling allowfance at 5 annas per mile. Applications will be received up to the 30th April next by the Chairman.

Pubna, 30th March 1880.

IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

				Rs.	As.	P.
Amount already advertised				64,255	3	4
His Highness Maharajah Sindia				7,000	0	0
E. H. Ruddock Esq., C. S., Jessore		25	0 0			
Baboo Kidaripur Roy, Jessore		25	0 0			
,, Jadunath Chowdhuri ,,		5	0 0			
,, Upendrachunder Mullic		5	0 0			
,, Pearymohun Guha		5	0 0			
12 Subscriptions under 5 Rs. each		23	0 0	88	0	0
Chargola Valley, Sylhet.						
Messrs. H. W. Bryan		20	0 0			
H. M. Owen		10	0 0			
C. Butler		10	0 0			
W. Urmston		20	0 0			
C. Corbett		10	0 0			
I. M. Smythe		20	0 0			
A. F. Dobbs		20	0 0			
A. G. Adams		10	0 0			
H. Arnold		10	0 0			
G. F. Lowe		10	0 0			
H. S. Cholmeley		20	0 0			
C. W. Griffiths		10	0 0			
B. Lo an		10	0 0			
W. P. Clarke		10	0 0	190	0	0
Bankipore Theatricals, per C. J. Michod Esq.				110	15	0
Mustafa Khan Raees Bouragaon, Allyghur				50	0	0
Per Deputy Commissioner, Kangra.						
Messrs. R. Ballard		30	0 0			
D. Molony		20	0 0			
G. G. Miniken		10	0 0			
H. I. Miniken		10	0 0			
G. L. Smith		5	0 0			
W. Culbard		5	0 0			
I. W. Peachy		5	0 0			
I. A. Heenan		5	0 0			
I. M. Beck		5	0 0			
P. Faddy		5	0 0			
Dr. J. C. Morice		10	0 0			
Major O. Fitzgerald		10	0 0			
The Revd. J. H. Hocking		10	0 0			
Offertory Fund		40	0 0			
Palampur Ditto		40	0 0			
Mr. Jackson		2	0 0			
		212	0 0			
Less charges		2	0 0	210	0	0
Per R. Carstairs Esq., C. S. Serampore						
Baboo Gopikristo Gossain		32	0 0			
,, Gurudoyal Sing Roy ,, Hurridoyal Sing Roy		50	0 0			
,, Nundolal Mookerjee		20	0 0			
,, Kedarnath Roy		10	0 0			
,, Hemchunder Gossain		200	0 0			
,, Shibchunder Deb		10	0 0			
,, IssanchunderMullick, Mookteer		1	0 0			
,, Chunderkaunt Mookerjee of Jonye		100	0 0	423	0	0
Offertory, Holy Trinity Church Murree through Revd., Geo C. Peake				100	0	0
F. Greenway Esq.				20	0	0
Two widows' mites				2	0	0
D. Clarke Esq., Assensole				10	0	0
Mr. S. Young				5	0	0
Proceeds of Performance "H. M. S. Pinafare"				1,480	0	0
A. S.				50	0	0
Collections in Arrah per J. B. Worgan Esq.,				312	0	0
Dr. U. C. Mookerjee, Dinagepore		10	0 0			
A. Barooah Esq., Dinagepore		20	0 0			
Baboo Parameswar Das ,,		5	0 0			
,, Umacharan Banerjee ,,		5	0 0			
,, Shyamapada Chowdry ,,		5	0 0	45	0	0
Subscriptions per P. Dickens Esq., Nuddea						
Messrs. P. Dickens		10	0 0			
H. Williams		5	0 0			
George H. Parsons		10	0 0			
J. Vaughan		10	0 0			
W. H. Paulson		5	0 0			
J. A. Martin		5	0 0			
E. M. Showers		5	0 0			
Baboo Bhagwanchunder Bose		5	0 0			
,, Dwarknath Sircar		5	0 0			
,, Bhagamanchunder Chatterjee		5	0 0			
,, Sasi B. Banerjee		5	0 0			
,, Omertolal Chatterjee		8	0 0			
,, Kartiochunder Roy		5	0 0			
,, Brojomohun Dutt		5	0 0			
,, Jadunath Roy		5	0 0			
,, Ramchunder Mookerjee		5	0 0			
Subscriptions under 5 Rs. each		22	0 0	120	0	0
Collection at R. C. Church, Howrah				32	0	0
Mrs. Jane Kennedy				2	0	0
Misses Kennedy				4	0	0
Miss Pereira				5	0	0
				Rs. 74,514	2	4

£ 3,000 remitted to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund
£ 3,000 remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Calcutta, 31st March 1880. } H. W. I. WOOD, *Hony. Treasurer*

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,, II. The use of Words, Phrases, and Proverbs,
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Gauhati, The 20th March 1880. } C. DUMAN, *Dy. Commr. Kamrup.*

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The office of the Society is at No. 19/1 Lall Bazar where all communications should be sent.

The Society is in urgent need of funds and contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

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Hony. Secy. Dist. Charitable Society.
15th March 1880.

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16th March 1880.

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Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

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The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

My freind Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his heatlh would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa" A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentry and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœia. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUKKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritrasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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